

Arthur C. Larimer, Sandusky, Ohio, in place of R. L. Lorenzen, deceased.
Salvatore D. Zavarella, Solon, Ohio, in place of M. A. Patterson, removed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edgar R. Baker, Blairsville, Pa., in place of H. M. Smith, resigned.
William M. Crouse, Denver, Pa., in place of S. M. Shirk, removed.
Lloyd J. Burket, East Freedom, Pa., in place of M. C. Decker, resigned.
George L. Mosebarger, Johnsonburg, Pa., in place of E. P. McCarthy, deceased.
Anna F. Rorer, Johnsville, Pa., in place of H. L. Rorer, deceased.
George Costello, Jr., LaBelle, Pa., in place of G. B. Wellington, retired.
Arthur Z. Emery, New Berlinville, Pa., in place of F. S. Rush, deceased.
Gladys E. Ackelson, Prospect, Pa., in place of R. P. Ritchie, resigned.
Richard B. Nealer, Robinson, Pa., in place of E. M. Huston, retired.
Ralph B. Derry, Schellsburg, Pa., in place of Harper Triplett, retired.
Romert E. Doebler, Sunbury, Pa., in place of Charles Kline, retired.
Lawson Stinson, Thornton, Pa., in place of George Hunter, retired.
George Gaylord Barton, Tunkhannock, Pa., in place of S. A. DeWitt, deceased.
Kenneth C. Beener, Valley Forge, Pa., in place of Roy Wilkinson, deceased.
Wilson D. Catherman, Warriors Mark, Pa., in place of C. E. Houck, retired.
Leo W. Burr, Washington Crossing, Pa., in place of E. S. Whitesell, resigned.
Harry E. Gohn, Wrightsville, Pa., in place of M. E. Reisinger, retired.
Evelyn Mae Ray, Wyano, Pa., in place of J. V. Vanderscott, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND

Harold J. Pepler, Mapleville, R. I., in place of Frederick Baldwin, retired.
Raymond C. Holland, Tiverton, R. I., in place of C. S. Holding, removed.

TENNESSEE

Vance T. Tankersley, Cornersville, Tenn., in place of L. B. Fox, retired.
Ralph B. Gilliland, Harriman, Tenn., in place of W. R. Massey, retired.
Charles R. Sanford, New Tazewell, Tenn., in place of R. L. Oakes, retired.
Della G. Henard, Russellville, Tenn., in place of W. J. Dougherty, resigned.

VERMONT

William George Bushey, Charlotte, Vt., in place of M. M. O'Brien, retired.

VIRGINIA

Zeb Jerome Barbee, Jr., Altavista, Va., in place of F. L. Davis, retired.
Thomas M. Strickland, Chester, Va., in place of W. L. Pickhardt, resigned.
Toney S. Reynolds, Jr., Collinsville, Va., in place of M. L. Ramsey, transferred.
Allen F. Maxey, Dillwyn, Va., in place of R. B. Spencer, retired.
Drunette N. Holland, Eastville, Va., in place of E. C. Killman, removed.
John W. Leslie, Glasgow, Va., in place of L. B. Peak, retired.
Wilton E. Dunton, Hudgins, Va., in place of A. P. Stuteville, resigned.
George F. Walls, Isle of Wight, Va., in place of R. J. Atkins, deceased.
Joseph F. Downing, Jr., Keller, Va., in place of C. W. Bradford, deceased.
Paul S. Richmond, Lanexa, Va., in place of E. S. Hockaday, retired.
Doris B. Duncan, Skippers, Va., in place of A. W. Somner, retired.
Roy L. Reeve, Sperryville, Va., in place of Z. H. Sealock, retired.
Stephen K. Burns, Jr., Swoope, Va., in place of W. W. Trimble, Jr., resigned.
Samuel J. Rees, Welrton, W. Va., in place of W. S. Bambrick, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 7, 1957:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Olin Hatfield Chilson, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM

Richard Barrett Lowe, of South Dakota, to be Governor of Guam.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we daily face the duties and responsibilities of our high calling, inspire us with that wisdom which is beyond the power of man to give.

Thou alone art able to satisfy our temporal needs and our immortal longings.

Help us to cultivate those finer attitudes toward one another which will make for mutual regard and understanding.

Expand our minds and hearts with the deepest concern for the blessedness of all mankind.

Thou knowest that again and again it seems that our hearts must be wrung with sorrow and our eyes be washed with tears before we can feel and see clearly that we ought to manifest a wider sympathy and stretch forth a helping hand to stricken and struggling humanity.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, sections 1055 and 1056, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. TEAGUE, of Texas; Mr. RA-BAUT, of Michigan; Mr. FORD, of Michigan; and Mr. BETTS, of Ohio.

THE LATE HONORABLE THURMOND CHATHAM

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an editorial from the Winston-Salem Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House who knew and loved our late colleague, Thurmond Chatham, as I did, will appreciate an editorial from the Winston-Salem Journal which follows. The author of this editorial has perfectly expressed those qualities of mind and heart which endeared our colleague to us. It is given to few to

win and hold the affectionate regard of so many men and women in all stations of life. The memory of Thurmond Chatham's thousandfold unselfish kindnesses, his boundless good fellowship, and his elevation of principle above political preferment are the qualities he has bequeathed to his family and host of friends.

The editorial follows:

[From the Winston-Salem Journal of February 6, 1957]

THURMOND CHATHAM

Thurmond Chatham genuinely liked people. He liked them for what they were, not because of what they had or the places they occupied.

Because of that trait, Mr. Chatham's death has been felt in a manner which, of itself, is the finest final tribute any man can earn.

It is not, perhaps, surprising that this death has caused sadness in those places where the high and the mighty sit.

In the high places of industry Thurmond Chatham earned respect both by his accomplishments (the Chatham Manufacturing Co. grew large sized under his leadership) and by his decent honesty in dealing with his people. It is the same in the high places of government; in the Congress (where he served ably), in the Navy (where he saw active service, really distinguished service, in two world wars), in the State Department (where he fought for improvement at a time when the Department was under general attack) and in the high echelons of politics (where he was courted both because of his wealth and because of his wise counsel).

But that sadness is to be expected of any man who has served ably in important posts over a period of many years.

Yet, the impact of the death of this man reaches far beyond these places. It is felt among a range of people whom you ordinarily would not expect to share an intimate relationship with such a man.

There are cattlemen like Tom Cooley of Surry and dirt farmers like John Wright of Currituck who feel a sickness in their hearts because of Mr. Chatham's death. Old-time hunters in our coastal sounds—men like Harrison Midgette, Uncle Daniel Wright and many others—share that feeling. So do unknown men like John Seri and Magner Nausti who fished the Norwegian salmon streams and walked the dusty roads of the Elra Valley each summer with Thurmond Chatham and, in their time together, came to love him as he loved them and their simple, honest way of life.

That touch—some call it the common touch but it truly is most uncommon—is, perhaps, the best measure of Thurmond Chatham. It explains, for example, why Mr. Chatham did not hesitate to speak out for the human rights of the Negro people in a time when merely opening his mouth invited political defeat.

His belief in the dignity of human beings also explains his deep seated feeling for tradition and for family. People, he felt, must have roots to have meaning. Out of that conviction came his feeling for his own people and their traditions and for the land which produced his people and to which, in their time, they returned.

These are fundamental things. The long list of accomplishments in industry, conservation, politics, foreign service, agriculture, local, State, and regional development and all the rest merely reflect what Thurmond Chatham was and believed.

Men will come along to serve in these areas as well as Thurmond Chatham has served. They always do. But there will not be many men who will come along who possess the same essentially simple but precious traits of character. Such men are rare.

CORN ACREAGE REFERENDUM

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the Agricultural Act of 1956 authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to offer corn farmers in the commercial area an opportunity to decide whether they preferred, one, a corn acreage allotment of 37,289,000 with price support at \$1.36 per bushel; or two, a corn base acreage of 51 million acres with price support at a level which will assist farmers in marketing corn but not encourage uneconomic production—set by the Secretary at \$1.31 per bushel for 1957—provided that an acreage equal to 15 percent of the farm corn base acreage is put into the soil bank. Such acreage could be put into either the acreage reserve or the conservation reserve or a combination of the two programs.

Sixty-one and five-tenths percent of the 437,480 votes cast in the referendum on December 11, 1956, were for the lower price support and higher acreage with the requirement that an acreage equal to 15 percent of the farm corn base acreage must be put in the soil bank.

Prior to the referendum, farmers were given a written notice of the acreages allotted to their farm under both the 51 million corn base acreage and the 37.3 million acre corn allotment, the level of price support under both programs, and what would be required for participation in the soil bank under both programs.

The amendment to the act that I have today introduced would permit a corn farmer in the commercial corn area to plant within either the farm base acreage for his farm or the farm acreage allotment. Those farmers choosing to plant within the farm base acreage would be eligible for price support at a national average of \$1.31 per bushel if an acreage equal to 15 percent of the farm base acreage was put into the soil bank. Those farmers planting within the farm corn allotment would be eligible for price support at \$1.36 per bushel. They would not be required to put any acreage in the soil bank.

The amendment is a temporary measure to deal with the corn problem in 1957 only.

It permits farmers immediately upon passage of the act to know what they may do without further administrative work on the part of the USDA since farmers may use the same notice for planting purposes that they used to participate in the referendum.

REPEAL OF THE 20-PERCENT CABARET TAX

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to discharge a duty which I have felt for some time to be of vital importance.

During World War I the Congress passed an emergency tax measure designed expressly "to provide revenue to defray war expenses." This tax came to be known, perhaps unfortunately, as the cabaret tax. Remaining in constant use between the two great wars, it again came into special prominence as a source of emergency revenue during World War II.

With the war over, the tax has remained, actually providing only \$40 million annually to the Federal Treasury while depressing business where musicians are concerned to a point where a crisis exists in this industry today. The American Federation of Musicians feels that 200,000 jobs have been lost because of this unfair and unnecessary tax. Over 1,000 musicians have been affected in my own district of Hartford County.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the 20-percent cabaret tax should be repealed. I am introducing a bill at this time designed to accomplish this fact. The revenue raised from this tax is not sufficient to justify its basic effect. With its repeal, many thousands of jobs would be opened up for deserving musicians. In fact, I submit that the Federal Government would in the very near future derive a greater measure of revenue from increased cabaret business and the taxes that working musicians would be able to pay.

I have often been somewhat chagrined by my Democratic colleagues' assertion that only they represent the views of organized labor. Since the Democrats have a majority in committee, a favorable report should certainly be forthcoming on this bill to repeal the 20-percent cabaret tax.

The American Federation of Musicians have long sought passage of this legislation. They deserve it now more than ever.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, there is now pending before Congress a request by the Federal National Mortgage Association that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to buy another \$50 million in FNMA stock to increase the power of FNMA to buy Government-guaranteed mortgages such as the GI and FHA mortgages, which would bring some relief in the current tight-money situation.

The question I want to raise is, Are we giving proper consideration to the development of adequate debt reduction incentives? Thousands of GI loans con-

tracted in the years immediately after World War II could be paid off today if it were good business for the debtor. But why should a GI debtor pay off a 4-percent mortgage loan when he can invest his money at 5 or 6 percent in conservative and secure investments?

If the Federal National Mortgage Association can discount mortgages at the 6- or 7-percent rate at which it purchases them, why should it not provide a debtor's discount for accelerated repayment? A discount for accelerated repayment of 5 percent would raise the needed \$50 million of increased capital which it requires within 60 days.

If we provide adequate incentive for debt reduction, much of the current shortages of mortgage money would be made up by debt repayment. Four-percent mortgages would be paid up and the money could be relented at current rates of interest to help fill money needs in the currently expanding economy.

PROPOSED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF MARSHAL TITO

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, Franklin D. Roosevelt once called the Nazis and Communists and their submarines the rattlesnakes of the sea, and I for one believe this. With that being true, how can we, a free and God-loving people, coddle a rattlesnake like Tito to our bosom and expect him not to strike when it suits him. It has been said by some, that the Democrats were soft on communism. If the Democrats were soft on communism, just what kind of a thing is this that the heads of our Government seem to want to invite every Communist murderer, and godless ruler to sit with us. We are not about to win them. To my way of thinking they seem to be about to win us. To my mind the most dangerous thing this country faces today is dictatorship.

In recent weeks there has been considerable speculation over the propriety of a visit to the United States of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. While Mr. Tito has apparently given up his idea of being an official visitor to the United States, I nevertheless wish to voice my sentiments as opposed to such a visit. There is no need for me to list again the record of Tito's activities since he came into power. That record is known to all of us and clearly speaks out against his role as a welcomed guest in our homeland.

My conscience impels me to speak out against such a visit for the same basic reasons an upright law-abiding citizen would not invite an outspoken Communist with a public record of vicious communistic activities to visit as a welcome guest in his home. Why fight communism with all our resources and at the same time extend a royal welcome to a leading exponent of communism? While at this time no official invitation has

been extended to Tito, we must not forget that it is our custom to entertain royally official visitors from foreign countries. The courtesy, the entertainment, the considerable fanfare which customarily are accorded a visiting official would be vastly amiss if bestowed upon this outspoken enemy to our democratic way of life. It would be a grievous error to dignify this Communist despot by rewarding him with an official invitation and the special treatment which would accompany an official invitation to visit the United States.

MEDICAL CORPS OF THE ARMY

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom that I ever either speak or write to criticize the action of any agency of the executive department of the United States Government. This is the first time that I have ever done so on the floor of the House.

I have just witnessed what I consider to be a flagrant breach of good faith between the Department of the Army and a citizen of the United States. I have inquired thoroughly into this matter, and I have been assured that there is nothing in the professional record or personal background of the citizen concerned that is not excellent.

The Department of the Army, through the Secretary and the Surgeon General, has almost constantly stated that there is a great demand, indeed a crying need, for medical officers, both in the Regular Army and under the provisions of the so-called doctor draft law.

A reputable, qualified doctor of medicine, Dr. J. Watts Lipscomb, who resides in Forest Park, Ga., in the fall of 1956 applied for a commission in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. I am not a doctor and do not profess to be able to pass upon his medical and professional qualifications, but I asked the specific question of an officer in the Surgeon General's Office and was assured that this man was qualified from both a professional standpoint and the standpoint of training, background, and character.

Dr. Lipscomb received a letter from the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., dated November 15, 1956, a copy of which is inserted below. Relying upon that letter, he closed up his office; he sold his home and made his plans to enter the Medical Corps of the Regular Army early in 1957, and expected that the Department of the Army would keep its word.

The language in this letter is clear and contains no ambiguity, and I believe that any reasonable person reading this letter would construe it as preliminary tender of an appointment in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

Since the time of that letter, the Office of the Surgeon General and someone acting in the name of the Surgeon General

has repudiated both the content and the intent of the letter that Dr. Lipscomb received, and they have apparently rejected him because some 6 or 8 years ago, Dr. Lipscomb had a minor ulcer condition in his stomach while he was on active duty as an enlisted man in the United States Army.

Subsequent to that time he completed his medical college training, and from the date of his hospitalization from 6 or 8 years ago until now, he has not missed a day from school or a day from work because of any residuals or sequelae of that condition which existed approximately 6 or 8 years ago.

Last January, Dr. Lipscomb telephoned me and asked me to inquire what had happened to his promised appointment. I made such an inquiry as courteously and respectfully as I could and was given about as thorough a runaround and evasive answer as I have ever seen.

A few days ago, the Surgeon General's Office repudiated, without cause, the previous tender of an appointment in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army to Dr. Lipscomb.

To my way of thinking, it is one of the worst and most flagrant cases of a breach of faith and repudiation of the written word that I have ever seen or known about from an agency of the executive branch of our Government in its dealings with an honorable American citizen.

The Surgeon General may have some explanation as to why he continually voices an urgent need for doctors out of one side of his mouth and almost in the same breath repudiates the tender of an appointment to the professionally qualified physician of excellent character who has closed his private office and sold his home relying on the written statement from the Surgeon General's Office that he had been approved.

The letter from the Surgeon General follows:

NOVEMBER 15, 1956.

J. W. LIPSCOMB, M. D.,
The Forest Park Clinic,
Forest Park, Ga.

DEAR DR. LIPSCOMB: It is a pleasure to inform you that your application for appointment in the Regular Army Medical Corps has been approved by the Surgeon General and your application for residency training in internal medicine has been approved to begin July 1, 1957, at the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Va.

Prior to beginning of residency training, you will, of course, be required to attend the Army Medical Service company officer course at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which is of 22 weeks' duration. This course is scheduled to begin January 1957 and to end July 1957.

There are certain regulatory processes which will require an additional amount of time prior to appointment in the Regular Army, such as a favorable national agency check, and Presidential and congressional action; upon the completion of which you will be contacted by The Adjutant General. From now on, all official correspondence pertaining to your application for the Regular Army will be from The Adjutant General. However, please feel free to contact me if you should have any further questions concerning your Regular Army appointment or residency training.

It will be sincerely appreciated if you will note on the attached carbon copy of this letter your intention to accept or decline a

Regular Army appointment when tendered. Please understand that this is not a commitment on your part, but is necessary for planning purposes, since you may decline to accept a Regular Army commission at any time prior to the actual execution of oath of office.

Sincerely yours,

WILMOT L. GIBSON,
Major, MSC, Personnel Division.

CHECKING TUBERCULOSIS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, one of the major concerns of the Appropriations Committee on Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare is the health of our Nation. Each year funds are appropriated to the Public Health Service for the grant-in-aid program to the States. A substantial portion of these funds are used to further the control of tuberculosis, which still remains our major communicable disease.

Tuberculosis continues to be a serious public health problem because, among other reasons, there are few early symptoms. A person may appear, and feel, healthy, yet have active tuberculosis. The best single diagnostic procedure, in the early stages of tuberculosis, is the chest X-ray. In a city where tuberculosis is especially prevalent, as it is in Washington, it is important that every person over 15 years of age have a chest X-ray at least once a year.

Free chest X-ray will be available to Members of the House of Representatives, to their staff members, and to their families, beginning at 11 a. m. on Monday, February 11, and continuing through Thursday, February 21. During the week of February 11 the X-ray unit will be located in room 150 of the Old House Office Building. From February 18 through February 21, the unit will be located in the conference room of the Ways and Means Committee, in the New House Office Building.

This service is provided as a cooperative undertaking of the Public Health Service, the District of Columbia Department of Public Health, and the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association. It will be under the supervision and guidance of Dr. George W. Calver, our director of medical services.

May I urge that you not only avail yourself of this health service, but that you ensure that all members of your staff have a chest X-ray during the period of the survey.

Last year, there were found on the Hill three far-advanced tuberculosis cases, 68 heart abnormalities, 3 suspected carcinomas and 52 TB and other chest abnormalities which for further study were referred to their local physicians. I think it is a worthwhile service, and I urge every Member of Congress to take advantage of it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FCGARTY] stressing the importance to all of us and our staff members of having chest X-rays taken when that service is available to us here in our office buildings next week.

Probably more progress has been made in the last half century in the control of tuberculosis through public health measures than any other similar disease. In our childhood, it was called the great white plague. In my State, almost half of the counties had tuberculosis sanitariums. Today, only eight remain in all of Minnesota. Eight have been closed in just the last 4 or 5 years for lack of patients. This is the splendid result of the last 20 or 30 years of teaching people to have X-rays, isolation of infectious cases, surgical measures, and so forth.

But there are many difficulties still remaining. No. 1 is that as yet we have not found a drug that is a specific cure. There is still a high mortality rate among patients who have an extensive or advanced infection.

We have some drugs that will help fight the disease process. Surgical procedures, too, will put the lung at rest to encourage healing. But there is no specific remedy for the disease in the sense that penicillin will miraculously cure most venereal diseases, lobar pneumonia, and certain other infections by killing the causative organisms.

A second difficulty is that individuals may have and spread tuberculosis without themselves knowing they have it.

Therefore, both from the standpoint of curing people who have tuberculosis, and from the standpoint of preventing their transmission of it to others unwittingly, the essential thing is early diagnosis and treatment.

There are two main ways to make such early diagnosis. One is the X-ray; and the other is the tuberculin test in children.

Mr. Speaker, we owe it to ourselves and to our families and fellow workers and to the health and well-being of our country to make sure that we ourselves do not have the disease; and we should do everything we can by our own example to assist in the programs designed ultimately to eliminate this great killer. It can be done.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 29) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1957, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters—

(1) relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of United

States foreign policy and the overseas operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy;

(2) relating to the carrying out of programs and operations authorized by the Mutual Security Act and to other laws and measures to promote the foreign policy of the United States;

(3) relating to activities and programs of international organizations in which the United States participates;

(4) relating to the effectiveness of United States programs of assistance and information; and

(5) relating to legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs pursuant to provisions of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

Provided, That the committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject matter which is being investigated by any other standing committee of the House.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 1, strike out "3" and insert "4."
Page 1, line 3, strike out the words "and directed."

Page 2, line 15, strike out the colon and insert a period; and strike out all of lines 16, 17, and 18.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "or outside."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, with respect to that amendment, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I desire to offer a substitute amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 3, line 1, after the word "places", strike out the words "within or outside the United States."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 2, after the word House, strike out the words "is in session."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

At this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House resolution 29 is the usual resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to hold investigations of matters within their jurisdiction. There are certain amendments which have been adopted, which were adopted by the committee.

I might say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], that I did not speak to him about the substitute amendment. I spoke to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and he said he would clear it with the gentleman.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. I understand there is no objection to the substitute amendment, and there is no objection to the resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, is there an amendment to the resolution, and is it subject to discussion?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Any amendment is subject to discussion, if the gentleman gets time. I would be happy to yield the gentleman any time he desires.

The SPEAKER. The committee amendments have been adopted.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I desire to speak out of order. However, I do not want to delay the gentleman.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Then, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I have not had the opportunity to carefully look over this resolution, but I do not see anything in it referring to the United Nations. Is it true that the United Nations is not referred to in this resolution?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. There is no occasion to refer to the United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. I am surprised to find a resolution coming from the Foreign Affairs Committee that does not refer in some way to the United Nations; and I am happy to see that it is omitted in at least this instance.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am glad the gentleman is pleased.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN APPEALS FOR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VETERANS

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 65 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the American people annually contribute millions of dollars to assist veterans and their dependents and survivors,

Whereas the size of such contributions testifies to the deep sense of indebtedness felt by the American people toward the veteran,

Whereas this sense of indebtedness makes a fertile field for solicitors of charitable contributions who are unwise or unscrupulous to obtain contributions for uses not contemplated by the donor,

Whereas the Congress has a responsibility to the veterans to prevent abuses which would discourage the making of charitable contributions on their behalf: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, shall conduct a full and complete investigation and study to determine—

(1) the extent to which appeals for charitable contributions are made to the American people, or segments thereof, in the name of American veterans by appealing to the desire of the American people to assist such veterans and their survivors or dependents;

(2) whether an undue proportion of such charitable contribution is used to meet the expenses of conducting such appeals and for other administrative expenses rather than for providing services for or benefits to veterans;

(3) whether any of such appeals are fraudulent in nature;

(4) whether additional supervision of the fund-raising activities conducted by organizations chartered by act of Congress in the name of veterans are necessary or desirable; and

(5) the existence of any other abuses connected with charitable appeals made in the name of veterans. The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, whether or not the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such records, documents, and papers, to administer oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "shall" and insert "is authorized to."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 7, strike out the words "is in session."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. This committee desires to look into a matter that has been the subject of a great deal of criticism within the last year or so because of the number of organizations that have promoted drives to raise funds presumably on behalf of the veterans.

The complaint has come to the committee in many instances that these drives turned out to be more for the benefit of the promoter than for the veteran. It is a very worthwhile subject of investigation and I hope there will be

no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight on Saturday to file a report on House Joint Resolution 209.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, after we have listened to the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Ohio whose remarks are not always seriously uttered or to be accepted with excessive gravity, I would like to return to the purpose of this bill.

As the gentleman from Virginia has said, the purpose of this resolution is to protect both the public and the veterans organizations from fraud or imposition by groups which attempt or purport to be acting on behalf of charitable activities concerned with veterans and who, in fact, are acting for themselves or for their backers, and the funds which they collect are not accounted for or are not turned in for the use of these veterans. This resolution would authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to look into this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time with the comment that there is no objection that I know of on this side to this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS TO CONDUCT STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 113 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Works, or any subcommittee thereof designated by the chairman, may make investigations into the following matters within its jurisdiction: In the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions, public works projects either authorized or proposed to be authorized relating to flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, navigation, water pollution control, public buildings and grounds, as well as roads and highways; in Mexico, and in Central American countries, the Inter-American Highway and the Rama Road; and, in the Dominion of Canada, the St. Lawrence seaway project.

For the purpose of making such investigations the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, whether the House has recessed or adjourned, and to hold such hearings and

require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee may attend conferences and meetings on matters within its jurisdiction wherever held within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions, but no more than five members of such committee may attend any meeting outside of the continental United States except trips in connection with the investigation of the Inter-American Highway and the Rama Road and matters relating to the St. Lawrence seaway project in the Dominion of Canada.

The committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject matter which is being investigated by any other standing committee of the House.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 1, strike out "That" and insert "That, effective from January 4, 1957."

Page 2, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, and 24.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the word "Sain" page 1, line 12, will be corrected to read "Saint."

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this is the customary resolution authorizing the standing Committee on Public Works to conduct investigations on matters within its jurisdiction. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Rules and I know of no objection to it.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to this resolution on this side and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BINDING, ET CETERA

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 128 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on House Administration is authorized, as a committee, by subcommittee or otherwise, to continue during the 85th Congress, effective as of January 3, 1957, the study and investigation, begun under H. Res. 262 of the 84th Congress, of the operations of federally operated printing services with particular reference to the administration, by rule, regulation, or otherwise of the provisions of law to Government printing, binding, reproduction, and distribution services, the sale and distribution of Government publications, and Government paperwork in general. For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the pres-

ent Congress at such times and places in the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "3" and insert "4."
Page 2, line 6, strike out "is in session."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution providing for the continuation of a select committee that operated last year in connection with the public printing. I know of no objection to the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the resolution and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 139 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 4, 1957, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to conduct full and complete investigations and studies with respect to the following matters within the jurisdiction of the committee:

(1) the transportation and distribution of mail matter;

(2) general administration and management in the Post Office Department and the postal field service;

(3) fiscal administration and management in the Post Office Department and the postal field service;

(4) the mallability of articles and printed matter generally, including, among other things, the mailing of unsolicited articles and matter with requests for payments or contributions;

(5) the application, operation, and effect of the laws, rules, and regulations relating to the management of civilian personnel of the Federal Government, including matters relating to (A) compensation, (B) position classification, (C) examination, (D) appointment, (E) assignment of positions excepted from the competitive service to schedules A, B, and C under rule VI of the Civil Service Rules, (F) allocation of positions to, and distribution of positions in, grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, (G) reduction in force, and (H) separation from the service by action other than reduction in force;

(6) the recommendations contained in House Report No. 1844, 84th Congress,

and administrative actions taken pursuant to such recommendations;

(7) the desirability and effect of the limitations imposed by law on the performance of personal services within the Federal Government and the extent to which such limitations have caused the Federal Government to enter into contracts, agreements, or arrangements for the performance, by and through sources outside the Federal Government, of administrative and management services;

(8) the effect of the contracting practices of the Federal Government on the availability and utilization of personnel qualified for the performance of essential functions of the Federal Government;

(9) the organization, management, and operations of the United States Civil Service Commission, including the delegation of authority to the department and agency Boards of Civil Service Examiners, and the audit and control thereof;

(10) operations under the Classification Act of 1949;

(11) actions taken and directives issued as a result of the investigations and studies, conducted by the committee under authority of House Resolution 32, 83d Congress, and House Resolution 304, 84th Congress, with respect to the utilization and dual supervision of civilian employees in or under the Department of Defense;

(12) dual supervision of civilian employees, creation of civilian positions, number of civilian positions, and other matters relating to conservation of manpower, in such departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Federal Government as the chairman of the committee may designate;

(13) the organization, management, and operations of the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce; and

(14) insurance plans and programs of the Government for Government employees and related matters.

No such investigation or study by the committee under authority of this resolution shall duplicate any investigation or study which is being conducted by any other standing committee of the House of Representatives.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), at such time or times during the present Congress as it deems appropriate, the results of its investigations and studies, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized to do so by the chairman of the committee, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia (during the reading of the resolution). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 11, strike out all of lines 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Page 4, line 24, strike out "is in session."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand that this is with the agreement of the minority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. There is no program for next week, as I indicated yesterday, and Members of the House may act accordingly. This is done particularly in light of the annual Lincoln Day celebrations and speeches that are made usually by Members on the Republican side.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand the House will meet for a short time on Monday in order that Members may get permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the next 2 weeks the business in order on Calendar Wednesday may be dispensed with.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell me his best judgment as to when the first rolloall will come next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. There will be no rolloall next week. No business is scheduled for next week.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I withdraw the reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may meet this afternoon while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from

Ohio [Mr. BROWN] and yield myself now such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, House Resolution 139, is the customary resolution authorizing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct needed investigations on matters in connection with the Civil Service and the Post Office Department coming within the jurisdiction of that committee. The resolution is unanimously reported and I know of no objection to it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the minority, of course, supports this resolution which the gentleman from Virginia has explained so cogently. We feel that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House has handled a great deal of important legislation in the last few years and has been very zealous in safeguarding the money that has been appropriated for its use. In fact, the testimony before the Committee on Rules shows that the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service turned back more than they spent in the appropriations to conduct these investigations. However, because of the important legislation which is scheduled to come before the committee, the committee must conduct certain investigations and it is here authorized through this resolution to do so.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SAVINGS THROUGH POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend, and I am sure the taxpayers of our Nation approve, the intent and purpose of House Resolution No. 139. This resolution authorizes the continuance of studies and investigations that would eliminate waste and inefficiency in Government. This authorization continues for the fifth consecutive year the studies that began under House Resolution 32 I introduced in the 83d Congress. This resolution, in my opinion, is one of the most important to come before the 85th Congress. It extends a total of 6 years in three consecutive Congresses a committee program that produced real results in savings for the taxpayers, as well as strengthening our Government.

The committee studies under my resolution in the 83d Congress resulted in paring nearly \$1 billion from the annual cost of running the Federal Government, by striking at the roots of waste and inefficiency—duplication and overlapping, dual authority and responsibility, and other management weaknesses that swell the payroll. When we think of this saving in relation to a balanced budget its full value is clear.

The Committee program in the 83d Congress was based on analysis of the causes of rising Government costs and possible corrective measures. For a long time I have been convinced that what the Government needs is a bureau or commission of efficiency—a top-level agency, independent of pressures and special interests, responsible for a sys-

tematic, informed, and effective weeding out of wasteful and inefficient practices and the adoption of modern and effective management policies.

The way our Government is set up—the vast resources at its command and the almost unlimited demands placed on it—has become a natural breeding ground for empire building at public expense. To control this tendency requires constant surveillance by an authority completely without any self-interest—an authority that recognizes and is responsive to the interests of the taxpayers who in the final analysis pay the freight.

I introduced legislation in the 82d Congress to create a Commission on Government Efficiency, but could get no support from the administration at that time. This left no alternative but that the Congress exercise its full responsibility for legislative review. My resolution in the 83d Congress was introduced to carry out this essential legislative responsibility.

This resolution in effect was a charter for a new and militant approach to economy and greater efficiency at all levels in Government. It gave our committee broad authority to conduct studies and investigations of our 500,000-man postal operation, the Federal civil service system, and the utilization of Government civilian manpower.

We did not make the mistake of aiming for the stratosphere, which often winds up by missing the target. We dug deep into Government down through the operating levels where the expenses actually are incurred and the money spent, but kept a weather eye on the entire picture with the national interest in mind at all times.

We knew, for example, that dual supervision—that is, the same activity supervised by both military and civilian personnel—existed in the military departments. They would take no action, or even recognize the condition, until we demonstrated by a pilot study that these departments were honeycombed with dual supervision, overlapping responsibility and authority, and duplicate staffing. We presented the evidence to them with the request that they extend our study by self-appraisals throughout their operations.

Once they got started they did a commendable job of carrying out our recommendations which resulted in direct and indirect savings estimated at nearly \$900 million annually. This is a continuing saving. Our committee is following up to prevent any backsliding.

The Department of the Air Force, for example, reported it had been able to increase the number of combat air wings from 106 to 110 and still continue within a reduced budget—an achievement that would not have been possible but for elimination of dual supervision and staffing.

I do not mean to imply that waste of manpower was confined exclusively to the military departments. Major improvements were made in other agencies as well. I cite these examples primarily because nearly half of all Federal civilian employees are working in the military departments.

In the final summing-up, during the period of our studies in the 83d Congress Federal employment was reduced by 230,244 positions at a yearly saving of \$950 million.

Equally important, though less spectacular, economies and management improvements were made in our vast postal operation. The first committee report on postal operations, issued within 5 months after the Congress was organized and printed as House Report No. 366, 83d Congress, contained detailed recommendations as to where and how specific economies and management improvements could be made in the postal service.

It is a tribute to the management genius of Postmaster General Summerfield, and to the high caliber of the then new team in the Post Office Department, that they placed a majority of our committee recommendations in effect. The Postmaster General on July 15, 1954, reported annual savings of \$70 million from these changes—a highly important economy in view of the postal deficit which at that time approached \$500 million annually—and later reported still further savings of \$7.5 million.

In the civil service field we directed our efforts to strengthening the merit system, promoting modern personnel programs and techniques, and bringing all employees into more active participation in the operation of their Government. Our study disclosed, for instance, that the Government lagged far behind private industry in encouraging employees' suggestions. It was not getting the benefit of the thinking of the men and women who perform the actual tasks that turn the wheels of Government.

As a result of this study a modern incentive awards program, with a single point of executive responsibility, was placed in effect by Public Law 763, 83d Congress. Frankly, the resultant savings have exceeded even my own estimate.

The first full year of operations under this law saved the Government over \$102 million. The Department of the Air Force alone saved \$35 million. Employees making the suggestions had their paychecks sweetened by \$2.4 million. These also are recurring savings and important items in keeping the budget in balance—essential if we are to look forward to tax reductions in the future.

The second 2 years of these studies, under House Resolution 304 of the 84th Congress, brought further economies. Late in 1954 I had written the Personnel Advisor to the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Acting Comptroller General suggesting a periodic review, or "census," of employment by each supervisor at every operating level. The purpose was to determine what positions could be eliminated and to make certain that manpower was being utilized effectively.

In the 84th Congress each department and agency was asked to review every vacant job to see if it really needed to be filled. In just 2 months over 400 jobs were eliminated in Washington alone. This may not sound like much, but it means \$2 million less in payroll expense each year. The Air Force later com-

pleted a review of 68,000 jobs and eliminated 5,711 of them which would have cost the taxpayers \$25 million a year had they been filled.

We also had them ask each supervisor, all down the line, to see if he could not do with one less employee. The Commerce Department saved 133 spaces by this single step—again, not a great deal, but still over \$500,000 saved each year.

Each department and agency was asked to make a manpower survey of at least one major function. Right now there is a manpower team in every department and agency making functional surveys to eliminate nonessential jobs. The Canal Zone Government, a comparatively small agency, has eliminated over 1,000 positions. The survey of the Veterans' Administration vocational rehabilitation and training program eliminated 450 jobs—14 percent of the total—despite an increase in veterans being trained. These two examples alone will save over \$6 million a year. In the entire picture, 35,000 fewer employees have been hired than had been planned.

As our committee starts its 5th year of this program it is a source of considerable satisfaction that I have been privileged to take part in its inception and in making it a going concern. I have kept in very close personal touch with all phases of the studies and their implementation, and intend to continue this policy in the present Congress.

Our studies fully recognize the need to maintain a strong national defense capable of meeting the threat of any potential enemy. In fact, they have contributed immeasurably to strengthening our defense, and other essential Government programs, through better use of money and manpower and facilities.

When the committee first undertook these studies 4 years ago it was my firm conviction that a vital point of attack on waste and efficiency should be the swollen Federal payroll that had reached \$2,600,000 when President Eisenhower first took office. I fully agreed with the President that the payroll exceeded any actual need. This conviction has been confirmed by our studies. I believe that all essential Government functions could be performed, and perhaps more effectively, with a payroll much closer to \$2 million—without sacrificing the public interest, while saving a large part of the Federal payroll cost.

Excessive numbers of Government officials and employees do not merely inflate direct payroll cost—in itself a matter of serious concern as it approaches \$11 billion a year. Many of these people spend time dreaming up new activities and fancy presentations to enlarge their share of the budget and obtain more money from the public treasury for their own pet ideas and programs. This indirect drain on the Treasury is even greater than the payroll cost.

I do not favor a "meat ax" approach, indiscriminate firings, or massive reductions in force. I am opposed to such methods. Most, if not all, reductions can be made through attrition, that is, simply by not filling needless positions when they become vacant. That has

been my policy throughout the committee studies. The result has been both savings to the Government and greater job security for its employees. Today 91 percent of Federal positions in the United States are in the competitive civil service—an alltime high. The merit system has been strengthened immeasurably under this sound and equitable personnel policy.

Although substantial savings have been realized from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee studies in the past 4 years, the field by no means is exhausted. We intend to press forward even more vigorously to hold the gains we have made and to find other means of economy. House Resolution 139 is an effective and necessary instrument for the Congress to maintain a careful watch over the public purse. With this resolution our committee can continue its economy drive, do its part in helping to keep the budget balanced, and help ease the burden of the taxpayers in this country.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my strong endorsement of House Resolution 139 and to urge its passage.

During the 83d Congress I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization. At that time we initiated several phases of manpower activities now under way. We concentrated our efforts largely on the Department of Defense since they employ half the civilian manpower in the Government.

We urged that Department to study dual military-civilian supervision in order to eliminate duplication. At first, they were reluctant to take action. They did not feel that any problem existed. The General Accounting Office, at our request, visited various military installations and developed information that showed the existence of duplication.

When the Department of Defense was presented with this evidence they were quick to cooperate. Each of the services swung into action and through this and other studies savings totaling nearly a billion dollars were reported. I was pleased to note that in recent hearings Assistant Secretary of the Army Milton testified and I quote, "I think you have the most powerful Army you have ever had." He clearly felt the action had been beneficial.

The services did the work and they should receive full credit for the results. The important point is that our subcommittee energized them into taking action. This illustrates the need for congressional interest and support in these matters.

During the 84th Congress I was ranking member of the subcommittee of which my colleague, JAMES C. DAVIS, of Georgia, was chairman. Under his leadership the cooperative bipartisan program has been continued and expanded. This continuity of effort has

permitted the activities which were initiated in the 83d Congress to gain momentum and to instill confidence in those who have worked with us.

Particularly pleasing to me is the recognition by employee groups and others that our efforts are directed, not only at economy, but also at obtaining a stronger Federal service that offers greater security to the individual. We advocated eliminating duplication and inefficiencies, yes, but not at the expense of the individual employee. We have urged the use of attrition; transfers to fill vacancies; planning ahead; and a constant review to see that waste is eliminated; all designed to avoid unnecessary hirings and firings.

We know, because it has been demonstrated, that what we advocate has benefited the Government, the employee, and the taxpayer. The section on manpower in the President's message on the budget was significant. With the added impetus of his expressed support much more can be accomplished. Everyone will know that ours is not only a bipartisan effort toward better Government but it is also a cooperative one between the legislative and executive branches. I also know from personal experience that congressional support and interest are necessary if the good work now started is to produce even greater benefits. For that reason, I urge adoption of House Resolution 139.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 30) providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 29, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective January 4, 1957, the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations, authorized by House Resolution 29, 85th Congress, incurred by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$75,000, including expenditures for the employment of such experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 1, following the word "That" insert "effective January 4, 1957."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BURLERSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 68), to provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 67, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 4, 1957, the expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 67, by the Committee on Armed Services, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$150,000, including expenditures for the employment of a special counsel, investigators, attorneys, experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 1, following the word "That" insert "effective January 4, 1957."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield to me for just 2 or 3 minutes?

Mr. BURLERSON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the House, a few minutes ago, unanimously adopted several resolutions for investigations by several of the standing committees of the House. It now, of course, becomes incumbent upon the Committee on House Administration to present resolutions providing the money for these investigations inasmuch as the resolutions have passed the House today and on previous days by unanimous vote. Since these authorizations were unanimously passed, I assume that the entire House membership is in favor of the investigations. The Committee on House Administration has very carefully gone into the budgets that have been presented by the chairmen and ranking members of the several committees. The Subcommittee on Accounts, of which the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] is chairman, scrutinized all of the requests very carefully, and in some cases have reported a slight reduction in the amount that has been sought. I think it can truthfully be said that every committee has been asked to justify the amount of money sought for these investigations. While the amount will run into a considerable sum of money, the investigations have been ordered by the House and I see no position that we can take except to vote to furnish the money to have the investigations made. The membership may feel assured that the House administration has examined the requests very carefully.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLERSON. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is my understanding that all of these resolutions were not only cleared with the minority members of your committee but with the minority Members of the House.

Mr. BURLERSON. Yes. In response to what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE] has just said, in all instances the subcommittee, in examining the budget before them, the chairman and the ranking minority members in all instances have agreed to the amounts requested, and the work to be covered and the matters to be investigated.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Is it the gentleman's understanding that it has also been cleared with the minority leadership of the House?

Mr. BURLERSON. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. BURLERSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 87) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, effective January 3, 1957, the expenses of conducting the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 86, 85th Congress, incurred by the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$100,000, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of accountants, experts, investigators, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 1, strike out "January 3, 1957" and insert "January 4, 1957."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. BURLERSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 105) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 104, 85th Congress, incurred by the Committee on Ways and Means, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$250,000 including expenditures for the employment of such experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, effective January 4, 1957, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee

or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BURLERSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 114) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, effective January 3, 1957, the expenses of the studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 113 by the Committee on Public Works, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$125,000 including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, as the chairman deems necessary, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The chairman, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, is authorized and empowered to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any other departments or agencies of the Government.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 1, strike out "January 3, 1957" and insert "January 4, 1957."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BURLERSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 125) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, effective January 4, 1957, the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 107 of the 85th Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Judiciary, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$200,000 including expenditures for the employment of experts, special counsel, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$190,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 126) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means is authorized, until otherwise provided by law, to employ 2 additional professional staff employees and 2 additional clerical employees to be paid from the contingent fund of the House at rate of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202 (c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out the word "rate" and insert the word "rates."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 94

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 127) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, effective January 4, 1957, the expenses of the investigations to be made pursuant to House Resolution 94 by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (now comprised of the six former Committees on Insular Affairs, Territories, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Indian Affairs), acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$60,000, including expenditures for the employment of stenographic and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 7, strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$57,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 136) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That in carrying out its duties during the 85th Congress, the Committee

on the District of Columbia is authorized to incur such expenses (not in excess of \$10,000) as it deems advisable. Such expenses shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 4, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 140) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 4, 1957, the expenses of conducting the investigations and studies pursuant to House Resolution 139, by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia if not otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 143) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 64 of the 85th Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 1, after the word "that", insert: "effective January 4, 1957."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 144) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to protect the funds of his office by purchasing insurance, in the amount necessary to protect against loss with respect to such funds. Until otherwise provided by law, premiums on such insurance shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers signed by the Sergeant at Arms and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 146) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That effective January 4, 1957, the expenses of the study and investigation to be conducted by the select committee created by House Resolution 56, not to exceed \$250,000 including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 3, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$225,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, certainly I support the chairman of our committee, Mr. PATMAN, and the members of the House Administration Committee who have recommended and approved an allocation of \$225,000 for continuing the work of the House Select Committee on Small Business. This sum is a modest amount considering the importance of the work to be done.

The committee, during the last session of the Congress, conducted a number of important investigations and prepared reports to various legislative committees in which detailed and specific recommendations were made for assisting the small-business economy of the Nation.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the chairman, members of the committee and the staff handled more than 700 requests for Members of this House in the area of personal problems confronting constituents of individual Members in matters of assisting the small-business men of the Nation.

I am sure that we are all aware that with the tight money policy prevailing and high interest rates that the squeeze on small business is being felt and that there is a need for a continuous investigation and assistance.

Department of Commerce figures indicate that small business failures last year were 16 percent higher than in 1955. According to Dun & Bradstreet reports, more than 12,700 businesses failed last year. This was even greater than the number that failed during the World War II period when the draft and material shortages resulted in killing off thousands of small business concerns of the Nation.

So, I repeat, Mr. Speaker, this fund is needed for continuing studies and investigations and to keep a check upon the activities of the Small Business Administration, the Federal Trade Commission in its administration of the anti-trust laws, the Department of Defense in its procurement programs and policies, and other agencies of Government as they relate to and affect the small business economy of the Nation.

I trust that there will be no dissent and the full amount of the appropriation approved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR NECESSARY EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 150) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in carrying out its duties during the 85th Congress, the Committee on House Administration is authorized to incur such expenses (not in excess of \$5,000) as it deems advisable. Such expenses shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and approved by such committee, and signed by the chairman thereof.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING 1 YEAR'S SALARY TO THE ESTATE OF EDWARD JOSEPH MARSHALL, LATE AN EMPLOYEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 151) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Helen V. Scott, daughter; Alfred Stanley Marshall, son; and George E. Marshall, Jr., grandson; one-third share each, as relatives of Edward Joseph Marshall, late employee of the House, an amount equal to 1 year's salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS AUTHORIZED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 99

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 152) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 4, 1957, the expenses of the investigations and studies conducted pursuant to House Resolution 99, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$100,000, including expenditures for employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SHIPPING OF OIL TO EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks there has been a great deal of criticism directed against our domestic oil industry.

This has been occasioned by two developments. First, the commitment of our Government to supply oil to Europe, now short of fuel because it has become dependent upon Middle East oil as a source to heat her homes and power her factories and automobiles. The second development is the recent increase in the price of crude oil.

As to the first development, by some process of imagination, the Texas Railroad Commission and the independent producers have been blamed for the oil shortages in Europe. This simply is not true.

The administration assumed the responsibility of furnishing oil to Europe and then immediately delegated that responsibility to 15 major oil companies along with immunity from antitrust action. To this very moment the administration, or these 15 major oil companies, have not requested the Railroad Commission of Texas in person, by letter, phone, or telegraph any particular form of action. This is really amazing in view of the fact the high administration officials have been so quick to criticize the commission, yet they have not seen fit to discuss their plans or commitments with the commission. Do these high officials of the administration expect the members of the Texas Railroad Commission to be psychic, or do they prefer for the commissioners to find out the plans of the administration from the press?

The members of the Texas Railroad Commission are three dedicated public

servants who have pioneered the field of petroleum conservation and, without their efforts, this Nation could very well today be short of this vital fuel. The commissioners are just as honest and just as conscious of their responsibilities to the national security as any Federal employee. Their responsibility transcends Texas and encompasses the entire Nation.

There have been charges in the press and by administration officials that the railroad commission has held down production of crude oil in Texas at a time when Europe was cut off from its main source of oil supply and depending upon United States production to see it through the crisis.

Some of the distortions of fact which have been made with respect to this situation are difficult to comprehend. There have appeared in the press editorial charges that Texas, and other oil-producing States, are reducing oil output in the face of the European shortage. Contrary to this, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, the three major producing States in the Southwest, have increased production for the last 3 months and have ordered a fourth increase in production for the month of February.

In regard to Texas, with which I am more familiar, the railroad commission has increased the allowable 230,000 barrels daily since November 1956. The increases are reflected in the following allowables, in thousands of barrels daily:

November	3,314
December	3,443
January 1957	3,421
February	3,544

Since October, when the Suez crisis began, domestic production of crude oil has increased by 449,000 barrels daily—a substantial portion of which you can see is from Texas. In February, regulatory officials in both Texas and Louisiana have ordered additional increases, resulting in total production this month of almost 600,000 barrels daily more crude oil than in October 1956.

The Texas Railroad Commission was given authority in the petroleum field by law which was predicated on a need for the conservation of a vital natural resource, and it must act in conformity with that law. It is not a freewheeling, irresponsible organization accountable only unto itself.

The Texas Railroad Commission has one chief concern, and that concern is conservation. Based on engineering and technical data as to maximum efficient rates of production, and taking into account the market demand for oil, the railroad commission determines the allowable production on a basis of non-discrimination as between fields and between producers. This determination is made in public hearings each month.

Conservation, as applied to oil and gas production, does not mean the locking up or hoarding of these natural resources. On the contrary, conservation of oil and gas means wise use of the reservoir energy which drives the oil through the sands and rocks to the well and on up to the surface and the prevention of waste of petroleum itself.

Texas statutes, no matter what may be said to the contrary, forbid the waste of crude oil and define waste as production in excess of market demand and transportation facilities. Thus, under present conditions, the railroad commission could not, without violating Texas law, have increased Texas allowables any more than has been done.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman prefer to conclude his speech now or yield for a question at this point?

Mr. IKARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman discuss later, in his very able and very analytical speech, the difficulty the independent oil operator is having, particularly in the western part of the State of Texas, in pipeline connections which are largely, if not all, controlled by these 15 major oil companies? Will he point out the transportation difficulties long experienced by the independents and the penalties they suffer in having to get their oil to tidewater in some way other than by pipeline connection?

Mr. IKARD. I mention that matter a little later on in my remarks. I thank the gentleman for calling it to my attention.

Mr. BURLESON. I certainly shall be listening with the greatest of interest.

Mr. IKARD. In addition, Texas law requires the commission to allocate the demand for Texas crude fairly among the various fields and wells of the State and all purchasers must take equitably from the fields wherever they buy or produce petroleum.

As an example of how the conservation laws may work to the advantage, not only of the oil producer and to Texas but to the security of the Nation, let me cite what has been done in the east Texas field.

That field was discovered in 1930 and at that time the experts estimated one to one and a half billion barrels of crude oil ultimately recoverable. The fact is that by carefully preserving and conserving the reservoir energy, 3,225,000,000 barrels of oil had been produced from that field through 1956. Not only that, but now it is estimated that, providing the same care is taken in conserving the pressure, there are nearly two billion barrels more of crude oil recoverable in the field.

That, my friends, is conservation.

By these methods by this conservation pioneered by the orders of the railroad commission oil was saved to propel the tanks that swept from the beaches of Normandy to ultimate victory in Berlin. Oil was saved to power ships and planes that were to sweep the Japanese from the sea and air in the South Pacific. Oil was saved for our use in Korea to stem the surge of the Communist imperialism, and oil will be saved for our own great industrial development.

I cite one other example of how conservation works to increase the available oil supply and thus benefit the entire American economy.

Prior to studies by the Texas Railroad Commission, two billion cubic feet of gas was wasted each day in Texas through flaring, a process of burning off

the gas that pushed the oil to the surface. By 1954, the commission had stopped 98 percent of the flaring in the State. Thus, much of this gas that previously had been wasted is now being used to re-pressure or maintain the pressure in the oil reservoir. In other words, it is put back into the reservoir to help lift more oil and increase the availability of the oil in the well.

The past substantial increases in oil production have been made in consonance with sound conservation practices. I know that Texas and the 29 other oil-producing States stand ready, willing and able to supply additional oil for any real and true need.

Mr. Felix Wormser of the Department of the Interior has publicly blamed the oil-producing industry in the United States for the administration's failure to meet the commitments which apparently have been made to European nations. We know such commitments have been made, but I have nowhere heard them spelled out in a manner which would indicate a necessity to open up Texas oil production when we now have in a record amount of total petroleum and petroleum products in storage for this time of year.

If this need exists, then it is the responsibility of the administration, not 15 major American oil companies whose interests lie both in the development of Middle East crude oil reserves and in the pipelines which carry domestic production to market to point out that need to the Texas Railroad Commission which they have not yet done.

Before such action can be taken, however, it should be established that there is a need that transcends good conservation practices and the orderly progress and growth of the domestic industry. It should be ascertained whether or not crude and residual stocks in Europe are at such a level as to require immediate supplementation. If it is found that those stocks are at such a level, then it should be ascertained where the most readily available supply can be found from the point of quickest transportation.

It is known that the tanker route from the Caribbean to Europe is much shorter than the route from the United States gulf coast to Europe. It seems to me that the Government, being disturbed as it is about oil shortages in Europe, should turn its attention to the 15 foreign major operating oil companies to which it has delegated the responsibility for meeting those shortages.

These 15 companies filed a schedule of action to provide Europe with the oil it says it sorely needs. This schedule was approved by the administration. It provides, among other things, for the diversion to Europe of Latin American oil which normally is shipped to the United States.

Yet, in spite of this schedule, Caribbean imports of crude oil into the East and gulf coasts of the United States continue to increase. For instance, as the table below will show, Venezuelan imports of crude oil into this country in November and December—after the Suez crisis—exceeded the imports from that source during the third quarter of 1956

and in October of that year. Thus it was that even before the present grumblings were heard complaining about the lack of consideration for the problem by the Texas Railroad Commission, Venezuelan crude oil was pouring into ports of the United States at an increasing rate.

Venezuela (crude imports)

[All figures in barrels daily]

Pre-Suez:	
October.....	462, 500
November.....	476, 400
Post-Suez:	
December.....	502, 100

Obviously the only diversion to the European shortage area has been Middle East oil formerly imported into the United States, a diversion which has been quickly and fully replaced by domestic oil. The administration's Middle East Emergency Committee could supply Europe with all the oil it needs by simply diverting the crude which is now being imported to the United States there instead of bringing it into this country where it goes into storage. Such a diversion of Caribbean oil would also be quickly and fully replaced by domestic production.

It is also interesting to note that those same members of the Middle East Emergency Committee who are so interested in imports also control a substantial portion of the refinery capacity and pipeline facilities of the United States.

There have been violent complaints that the Texas Railroad Commission has failed in its duty by not abandoning its policy of retable taking, a policy which in effect means that producers and buyers shall take their oil equitably from all fields.

There are several reasons in the interest of conservation why this should not be done. For instance: If this policy were abandoned and the wells and fields closest to tidewater were allowed to produce unlimited quantities of oil, they would soon be exceeding their maximum rates of efficiency, that rate which dictates the optimum amount of oil that can be produced from a well and still gain the most oil from that well. In other words, they would be gutted and of no further use to the industry and the Nation. This would be returning to a practice that experience has taught us is the most inefficient and wasteful method of producing oil. The Texas oil producers learned this lesson well during the boom days of Spindletop, in the early days of the industry when the wells were produced to their limits in order to get to market the quickest with the mostest.

Another reason for not opening the chocks full wide in the areas closest to tidewater is that this practice would discourage any development of areas remote from this transportation facility. Who would risk capital in a venture in which there was little chance of getting his product to market? Would you? Even now, there are more than 8,000 wells in Texas without pipeline connections. If this policy of retable taking were abandoned, this number would grow to tenfold in a very short time. Thus, not only would the domestic industry suffer from lack of wells drilled and eventually lack of production, but the entire Nation

would find itself without the necessary petroleum to face a national emergency.

This issue of pipeline connections is a serious one. It affects not only the supply but also the price the producer receives for his oil. There are many producers in Texas who own unconnected wells on one section while the wells on the next section are connected to pipelines. Thus, although producers of oil from both wells receive the same price for their oil, the producer with the unconnected well must give up anywhere from 25 to sometimes 45 and 50 cents a barrel to have his oil trucked to a transportation facility. In other words, the producer with the unconnected wells is deprived of that much of the revenue from his wells.

Since they control most United States pipelines, one must assume that if the companies in the Middle East Emergency Committee wanted the domestic oil industry to supply Europe with the oil it needs, they would first see to it that as many unconnected wells as could be economically connected to pipelines were so connected, thus assuring an adequate supply of domestic production.

There is another responsibility the companies on the Middle East Emergency Committee have. These companies own and operate most of the refining capacity in the United States. Today, in the third month of the European oil shortage, these companies are refining too much gasoline. They could immediately reduce their gasoline output and thereby make large volumes of unneeded crude oil available to Western Europe.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the administration has assumed the responsibility for oil shipment to Europe and has delegated that responsibility to 15 big companies who operate worldwide, and who incidentally, have an economic interest in these movements of oil.

As you know, prior to the Suez crisis the administration threatened these same companies with a limitation on imports into the United States. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization indicated he intended to follow through on his efforts to limit imports once the Suez crisis is over.

Now, adding 2 and 2, it would seem if imports are limited down the road, which they should be, they may be limited at the then existing rate. The purpose being served in present excessive and unneeded oil imports, therefore, is to hold the import level at a high base in the event of such Government action.

I have been disturbed by newspaper reports saying a committee of the House was going to investigate the failure of domestic oil producers to move sufficient oil to Europe.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if an investigation is made along this line, it should be directed at the Government's own proxy, the Middle East Emergency Committee. That is where the responsibility lies. That is where the facts can be made known. That is where we can find out why oil imports to the United States continue to increase while our European friends are burning kindling wood and walking instead of riding.

It is this same Middle East Committee which has, in effect, told the Texas Rail-

road Commission and the independent domestic producer that he should grab his hat full of oil and run with it to Europe while the members of the same Middle East Committee pour imported oil into the United States by the barrelful.

When this whole question is explored—and it should be fully explored—I am certain the domestic petroleum industry will be vindicated. I am not so sure that the administration and its Middle East Emergency Committee of international oil companies will not be embarrassed.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman agree that the main reason the major importers of crude oil refrain and/or refuse to supplement the shortage in Europe is in order to hold the death grip they now have on the United States markets, to the detriment of independent oil producers? Will the gentleman agree that that is a logical conclusion?

Mr. IKARD. That is right. They want to keep the level high here, as the gentleman has pointed out. I agree with him wholeheartedly.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. HALE. The gentleman is perhaps aware that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is holding hearings on this very subject today?

Mr. IKARD. Yes, sir; I think it is a subject that should be heard, I will say to the gentleman.

The recent long-overdue increase in crude-oil price is a result, not a cause, of inflation. The oil industry has been a casualty of—not a contributor to—inflation.

Now, I would like to give you some specifics.

The search for and production of oil for our expanding economy and the Nation's security is no small job. It is conducted by more than 12,000 individuals and companies engaged in the oil- and gas-producing activities in 36 States, according to an October 1956 Bureau of the Census report on oil and gas companies.

These 12,000 oil and gas producers employ more than 300,000 persons in the production phase of the industry alone. These are industrious, responsible citizens who are just as conscious of the inflationary pressures on their pocketbooks as are any Congressmen here today.

It is deplorable that some people take it upon themselves to make this industry and those who strive so diligently in it the whipping boy for every abuse, imagined or real, which is perpetrated in this country. I know of no industry that has given more of itself in times of emergency than the domestic oil industry. It was, during times of war, able to provide this country with the most vital ammunition with which to throw back a stab-in-the-back attack and go on to ultimate victory.

I know of no other industry which provided the United States with the power to avert a possible third world war. It was not necessary for this

country to throw its troops into the powder keg of the Middle East because its domestic fuel supply was more than adequate. Without this industry, the United States would have, in all probability, had no choice but to join Britain and France in their attack on Egypt following seizure of the Suez Canal and the shutting down of the vast supply source of fuel.

And yet, this industry, when it follows, not leads, the inflationary trend, is lampooned and pilloried across the country as gougers.

The domestic petroleum industry utilizes millions of tons of heavy industrial machines and additional millions of tons of steel pipe in the drilling for and production of oil. Steel, labor, and machinery are, therefore, primary items in the exploration, drilling, development, and production activities of the petroleum industry.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, there were two developments which had occasioned this great flood of unwarranted criticism against the domestic petroleum industry. The second development, the recent increase in the price of crude oil, I would like to discuss for a few moments.

On January 3, the price of crude petroleum in the United States was advanced for the first time in 3½ years. This increase averaged about 25 cents a barrel, or less than 10 percent.

However, as a result of this price change, necessitated and justified by spiraling costs, the oil producing industry has been subjected to an uproar of emotional criticism and has been charged with price gouging. In reality, if the critics could but put down the red flags for a minute and take a look at the record, they would see that this industry which they so roundly criticize has contributed nothing to the inflationary pressures of the past 3½ years.

There have been demands for investigations and even suggestions that the Federal Government take command of the oil business. Those who make such suggestions seem to think the oil business operates in an economic vacuum, completely immune from the influences of our general economy.

I think all of you know me well enough to know also that I am as concerned about inflationary tendencies as any Member of Congress. However, I fail to understand how the petroleum industry can be expected to exist outside these pressures. The oil producer is no more insulated against rising costs than any other American businessman, and he has been absorbing increasing costs for a number of years.

I share the concern of the administration, and of many in the Congress, over inflationary pressures; however, I do not concur in the singling out of one industry which, out of necessity, had to finally succumb to these pressures and raise its prices to stay in business.

If there are to be investigations here in this Body, they should get to the root of the problem. It can solve nothing by investigating only oil prices. Any fair investigation will show, I am confident, that crude oil prices are not only fair but insufficient to cover the cost of find-

ing and producing oil in an economy where a dollar is worth but 40 cents.

Since some here are proposing investigations, let us investigate the causes and not merely the effects. Whenever there has been a tragic airline crash or mine disaster, the safety inspectors do not investigate the background of the casualties. They go to the plane or the mine itself to find out the reasons behind the crash or the disaster.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. Yes, I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. At that point I want to say that the gentleman knows, from his great knowledge of the oil industry, that in the latter part of 1950 a paper was prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, which indicated that by 1960 we would be using about 8 million barrels of oil a day. If that point was reached, we could not possibly find sufficient reserves to meet that demand. We have passed that point in 1956—not in 1960—but the oil and gas industry in this country went out and found reserves and now has reserves to back it up, where we are not dependent on foreign oil.

Mr. IKARD. We have not only reached that point as the gentleman so ably pointed out, but we have reserves on hand that are at a near all-time high.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. BURLESON. If the gentleman will permit me to add, more than 80 percent of new oil discoveries are made by some little operator who is comparable to the small-business man, but these little operators who have gone bankrupt in the process of discovering these new reserves. I can point out to you in my area some of the men the magazines talk about as being rich oilmen who cannot pay their debts or their taxes today; they are broke, and plenty of them have gone completely broke in the process of trying to find new reserves. They are not numbered among these 4 or 5 fabulously rich men the newspapers and magazines tell about. People overlook that fact when talking generally about the oil business.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. If the gentleman will yield, in keeping with what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], has said, only this morning in our committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce it was pointed out by Mr. Stewart of the Interior Department that this increase of drilling that has been necessary in order for the oil industry to find these reserves so badly needed not only for our own consumption but for the security of this Nation, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of dry holes that have had to be drilled in order to find those reserves; and those dry holes cost money.

Mr. IKARD. I thank the gentleman very much.

Now I want to get to some figures that show what has happened in the matter of costs.

According to the latest figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these major items of cost have increased as follows,

as compared with oil prices including the latest crude-price adjustment:

Item and percent increase since December 1947

	Percent
Average hourly wages paid.....	66.3
Oilfield-machinery prices.....	55.6
Oil-well casing (carbon).....	77.8
Oil-well casing (alloy).....	87.5
Line pipe (carbon).....	117.8
Finished-steel products.....	80.7
Automobiles.....	45.9

Crude-oil prices in the same period including this last raise have gone up only 31 percent.

Since the last previous crude-oil price adjustment in June 1953, the oil-producing industry has absorbed 5 rounds of increases in basic steel prices, and 4 rounds of wage increases. I do not intend to infer that these increases were unnecessary. I do intend to infer and again emphasize that the oil-producing industry has been slow in passing these increased costs along to the American consumer and, if anything, deserves the applause and appreciation of Government for an obviously burdensome job of resisting the onslaught of inflation.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I would like to see if I am correct in analyzing the gentleman's figures to this extent: The gentleman has just pointed out that the oil industry has been slow to pass on its increased cost by increasing the cost of oil. Do I understand that even though there has been only one increase since June 1953, that increase was in the amount of only something less than 10 percent?

Mr. IKARD. On the average a little below 10 percent. As the gentleman knows, of course, we have different grades of oil, and everything considered it spells out to about 25 cents a barrel.

Mr. KILGORE. As a matter of fact the items which the gentleman just read in the matter of increased costs of production and costs of exploration to the oil industry, those increases to the industry range anywhere from 21 to 117 percent.

Mr. IKARD. That is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. But the price increase on the part of the industry since 1953 is something less than 10 percent.

Mr. IKARD. Yes.

Mr. KILGORE. In other words the industry has been slow to pass on its costs and lags behind other industries in this regard.

Mr. IKARD. It is behind almost all the other industries.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for another comment on that particular point?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. In the gentleman's statement thus far he has not mentioned another very important item of cost to the oil industry, and that is the cost of money, vast sums of which must be borrowed to conduct these exploratory drilling operations. The cost of money has increased almost 100 percent because of higher interest rates, and this is certainly an appreciable item.

Mr. IKARD. I thank the gentleman for bringing out that point. I mention it a little later on in my manuscript. That, of course, is a very vital and important cost to any oil operator and in any oil operation; and, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], pointed out, contrary to the comments of most slick magazines, most of the oil industry operators in my district are either broke or fast getting into that shape, and what they pay for their borrowed money is a very important item in their cost—the interest they pay.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. YOUNG. I would like to say at the outset that I, like 99.9 percent of other Texans, own only the oil in the crankcase of my automobile and the last time I checked that was a quart low. I want to concur with the speaker in his fine, studious remarks concerning the condition of the domestic oil industry. It should be apparent to everybody that this cost-price squeeze that we see here in the Nation today affecting so many other factors of our economy has not let the domestic oil out. I wonder how many of us realize that our domestic companies frequently have as much as \$1.10 per barrel cost of that oil in the ground as compared, for instance, with the Mid East, which is in competition, of something like 2 cents per barrel cost in the ground? The gentleman has certainly put his finger on it when he points out that the surplus products today in this Nation are at an alltime high when, as a matter of fact, they should be expected to be at a low. It is anticipated that in April the needs of this Nation will be something like 176 million barrels of refined products whereas in January of this year the industry already had on hand 191 million barrels and could look forward to many more millions of barrels before April comes.

It is simply this in a nutshell, and I thank the gentleman for this time: The Europeans do not want our finished products to use, they want our oil to run through their refineries for their profit. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. IKARD. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. IKARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. May I clarify one point. In response to the question by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE], you referred to certain recent price increases on crude oil. Is it not true that the recent increase includes a 7-cent per barrel decrease which occurred several weeks ago. In other words this slight increase should have a 7-cent per barrel deducted from it. No logical or reasonable condition existed to justify the earlier decrease.

Mr. IKARD. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. As the gentleman knows, I happen to be the only Democratic Representative from Texas who lives in a district that does not produce oil in substantial quantities. Every other Democrat from Texas represents a district which produces a substantial amount of oil. As the gentleman from Corpus Christi suggested, I am not personally a producer of oil and my people do not produce oil, nor does the district I have the honor of representing. We are all purchasers of oil.

However, we believe that a sound program of conservation is in our interest just as well as it is in the interest of those who are actually producing and selling oil. We have felt over the years that the policy of the Texas Railroad Commission in prohibiting the production of oil which would result in waste has contributed mightily to the maintenance of a stable, fair price structure, not only for Texas but for the whole of the United States. I think that the figures are perfectly conclusive in that respect. I think it is clear that those that did not have the vision to establish programs of conservation in years gone by have seen their resources lost and are now insignificant factors in the oil production of America, whereas the State of Texas which more than 23 years ago established a policy of conservation of oil has been able to maintain production in fields which under wild and unlimited production would not be producing a barrel today.

Is it not true that the only way Texas could comply with the request that certain people have been making, the request they have made that we come to the rescue of the folks who do not want to buy gasoline but want to buy the crude and make the profits from refining, is to open our wells and imperil production for years to come?

Mr. IKARD. I think that is right. And, it is also an interesting thing, I will say to my friend, from what information I have, other than the official formal notices that they get once a month in the Department of the Interior and other than having asked the chairman of the commission to come to Washington at the beginning of this crisis for a brief meeting, at which no fundamental final decisions were made, that the requests that you speak about were made entirely through the press and over the radio, and I know as of about 8 o'clock last night that the Railroad Commission of Texas had not received any request, any petition, or anything from anybody in a position of responsibility about what they would like for the Railroad Commission or the oil producers of Texas to do, how much oil they wanted to produce or anything else. As I say, I think this whole thing has been handed over to this committee composed of the 15 big international oil companies who also, by the oddest coincidence, control the world market, the world transportation facilities, and maybe this did not fit into their scheme to let the Railroad Commission in on what the plans are. I do not know.

Mr. POAGE. Might it not very well be that there are people stationed somewhere around who would like to see the Texas oil fields drained and who would like to see the day come when we could not supply the United States with the oil that we need in case of an emergency?

Mr. IKARD. I hate to think that is true, but I am afraid it is.

Mr. POAGE. I mean across the water—as well as a few at home.

Mr. IKARD. Yes. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. Is that not quite probable?

Mr. IKARD. I think it would be very probable, unless we practice the methods that history has taught us are sound conservation. Now, it is of great importance to this country that we maintain great reserves of oil and gas. If we ever get to the point where we are dependent on oil out of the Western Hemisphere, I am afraid that whoever our enemies in the world might be at the time, whether the Communists or otherwise, they will pull the string on us in 30 days, and we will be out of business.

Mr. POAGE. It seems to me it is so true that some of these people who know nothing about the methods of producing oil are telling us that we ought to open those wells without regard to the effect it will have on our ultimate recovery, a thing that we will do in case the United States of America is involved in a war; but a thing which could be most costly to our country. They are asking us to do that today, asking us to open those wells and jeopardize the Texas fields at the very time when we are importing a very substantial amount of oil.

Mr. IKARD. Yes; not only a substantial amount, but the imports are going up.

Mr. POAGE. Exactly. And, if, in fact, they are only concerned with the welfare of the people in Europe, why do they not concentrate their criticism upon those major oil companies that are bringing that oil into this country and urge them to divert that oil to Europe instead of taking the oil from Texas to Europe?

Mr. IKARD. I could not agree with the gentleman more, and I also think that there is an analogy in this, and that is the gentleman's fine work through the years and his efforts to conserve the soil in this country and soil conservation. I think he will agree with me when I say that one of the reasons we find ourselves where we are today is that good conservation just is not very sensational and does not make very good headlines, either in the conservation of oil or the conservation of soil.

Mr. POAGE. I think the gentleman is so right. They are both essential to the maintenance of the prosperity of this country.

Mr. IKARD. I think the gentleman is absolutely right.

I would like to examine for a moment the result of the petroleum industry's resistance to inflation. It could and would be costly to the Nation, if the rapidly closing gap between costs and prices of crude oil is not materially widened.

Most of these 12,000 companies are small, independent producers. According to the latest edition of the Oil and Gas Journal, these small companies drilled more than 82 percent of the wildcat, or exploratory wells, in the search for new oil reserves in the United States in 1956. The so-called major companies drilled the rest.

If we are to maintain our security to which oil is so vital, Mr. Speaker, it is important that these thousands of independent producers stay in business. The only way we can meet our expanding oil needs is through the drilling of increasing numbers of wells, year after year. The amount of oil found in America has been in direct proportion to the expenditures for exploration, drilling, and development.

Oil producers have two sources for investment capital. These are market and price. Because of the unusual risk involved in oil exploration, the industry can obtain financing from outside money markets only to a limited, and sometimes dwindling degree.

For more than a year now, oil country bankers have been advising their independent domestic oil producer customers: "If you have a good solid bank connection, do not go shopping around for a better loan position."

As far back as last August, bankers from Denver to Houston to Chicago were advising independents that the future did not look very bright for them. One banker reported:

The price of crude is wholly inadequate in general and one company has reported to me that it's cheaper to buy production than to drill it.

Another oil-country banker reported:

You can't have foreign crude at 30 to 40 cents a barrel below domestic price and maintain a healthy domestic situation.

As the ratio of loans to deposits began to widen, the money problem of the small producer increased, and more and more independents were told by their bankers not to make any long-term commitments. Even the supply of money for wildcatting ventures outside the usual financial families has begun to dwindle. One southwestern banker has reported that the money sources for wildcatting were completely dry and that the only money available to him was coming from secondary sources.

As you can understand, Mr. Speaker, all the factors that affect the domestic producer's income, such as increasing costs, less net operating income, any wavering in the market, and increasing imports all affect his ability to increase his loan structure.

For almost 2 years, there has been evidence of an increasing inadequacy of capital as a result of depressed crude-oil prices. During 1956, for example, the domestic industry was unable to maintain a volume of drilling in keeping with either the demand for, or production of, oil. Total drilling of domestic wells increased 2.2 percent. Production and consumption both increased on the order of 5½ percent.

This is a shocking and disturbing trend. At a time when a sound domestic

petroleum industry has been proven vital to our own national security and to that of the free world, we cannot afford a slackening in the drilling for, and development of, increased petroleum reserves. To do so is to invite America into the situation now faced by Europeans—where denial of Middle East oil suddenly thrusts millions into the prospect of shivering out the winter in unheated homes and of being immobilized for lack of gasoline.

Fortunately, the United States had not only enough oil for itself, but some to spare for its allies.

If we are to maintain this position in future emergencies, we cannot deny the oil-producing industry a price which compensates for the cost of finding and developing oil.

Americans are not only assured adequate oil—but only because of an abundance of oil—they also pay low prices for petroleum products. Gasoline today sells for an average of 22 cents a gallon at United States service stations. Added to this price is 9 cents in State and Federal taxes.

Gasoline prices, except for increased taxes, had held unchanged for 3 years prior to the nominal increase this year.

And here let me put the record straight. If those who had screamed in anguish had but waited a few weeks, they would have had nothing to scream about. Already in many areas of the country that small increase, which was fully justified from all cost standpoints, is being wiped from the books.

In contrast to what the United States consumer pays, gasoline in Great Britain is 84 cents a gallon, and in many areas of Europe it is \$1 a gallon. These are some of the prices which result from being dependent upon foreign oil for survival.

The charge has been made, Mr. Speaker, that in advancing the price of crude oil the domestic oil industry was taking advantage of our allies.

This statement is made ridiculous by the fact that Middle East oil from Saudi Arabia on which Europe was dependent, was increased twice during 1956 for a total of 33 cents a barrel, at the eastern Mediterranean port of Sidon.

Also, during 1956, Venezuelan crude oil was increased on numerous occasions by up to as much as 28 cents a barrel.

These increases took place months ahead of the adjustment in domestic crude oil prices in the United States. I do not recall any howls of protest, in behalf of our European allies, when these price increases for foreign crude oil were effectuated.

Mr. Speaker, I have other detailed information with which I will not now burden you. I do wish to say that by any and every standard which could be applied, the recent small adjustment in crude oil prices was both necessary and justified.

If it assists in generating additional expansion of our oil producing capabilities in these critical times, then it will be small investment indeed.

I again say that any investigation that we should make which singles out the petroleum industry will serve no useful purpose unless it also delves into the

underlying causes and effects of these inflationary pressures to which the oil industry has fallen victim.

We cannot hold back the flood by slapping at the waves; we must build the dam from the bottom.

CREATING OFFICE OF GUEST MEMBER IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I appear before you today in the interest of my bill (H. R. 4371) which seeks to create the office of guest Member in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States for former Presidents. In the future, under this legislation, there will always be the possibility of one or more ex-Presidents in the House and Senate, no matter what his political beliefs may be.

Gentlemen, if there ever was a time during the history of our Nation that the combined talents, know-how, experience, and training of our two living former Presidents are needed to help us solve the many complex problems with which we are presently confronted—this is that time. Let us make no mistake about it or lull ourselves to sleep over the international situation because, quite frankly, our relationship, at the present time, with the various countries of the world is most precarious.

At this time our country is particularly blessed in having two splendid gentlemen who have served as Presidents of the United States of America. One of these distinguished gentlemen is a Republican, a conservative, and truly an elder statesman; while the other outstanding gentleman is a Democrat, inclined to be liberal, and is a real American.

The Honorable Herbert Hoover has had long and varied experience as a public servant. In addition to his having served as the President of the United States, he has served in various capacities throughout the years both prior to his term as President and since that time as chairman of various boards and commissions which have added luster to his good name. You will recall that during World War I, President Wilson designated Mr. Hoover to distribute adequately, efficiently, and humanely food, clothing, medical supplies, and other aid to stricken peoples, scarred and marked by the ravages of war.

Mr. Hoover recently served as active Chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, and, as usual, made a most valuable contribution to his country.

No doubt, at this juncture, you are asking yourself the question: well this all may be very true, but what does Mr. Hoover think of this legislation? This is a good question. Although I wrote Mr. Hoover a letter asking for his comments, I must confess he replied that while he appreciated my sentiments and remarks, he asked that I do him the "kindness of

leaving him out of the discussion." In other words, Mr. Hoover quite clearly takes the attitude that since he is involved in the legislation, he ought not to be embarrassed by being requested to make a statement. While I am unable to give you Mr. Hoover's reaction, I am informed that a similar plan, such as I propose, received the weighty endorsement of former President Hoover in 1949. Mr. Truman has stated publicly several times that he is not adverse to my plan.

The Honorable Harry S. Truman served as United States Senator from the great State of Missouri for approximately 10 years. He gained national stature and prominence by serving as chairman of the Truman Investigating Committee. In 1944, he was nominated and elected by the people of this country to serve as Vice President under President Roosevelt. He had hardly settled down into his office as Vice President when President Roosevelt was summoned to his reward by the Master of all nations, lodges, and men and suddenly and without warning, Mr. Truman found himself being sworn in as President of the United States.

Whether we agreed with Mr. Truman's politics, his policies, his methods or his achievements, there is one thing that I feel that all of us will be bound to admit, he served our Nation fearlessly and honorably and at a most crucial time in our history.

In my opinion, no man ever was confronted with the decisions that he had to make as Commander in Chief of approximately 12 million men to conclude successfully World War II and to help lead our country and the world, for that matter, which was tottering on the brink of destruction and despair, back to a sound, sane post-war status.

My colleagues, it was President Harry S. Truman who had to make the decision as to whether or not the atom bomb would be dropped on Hiroshima and on Nagasaki. I know and you know that this good man had to take decisions of such magnitude to the Good Lord in prayer. Frankly, I do not think that any person could make such a momentous decision without calling on Almighty God for help and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, I feel very deeply about this particular situation. In my heart, I know full well that there are tens of thousands of our young men who are living in happiness today due to the decision made by President Truman to drop these bombs, each then carrying death and destruction equivalent to 50,000 tons of TNT.

It took real courage to issue that order that acted as a certain death warrant to thousands of civilians. Nevertheless, we were at war, a horrible bloody war and it was either the Japanese or our soldiers who had to die. Had not Mr. Truman made the decision at the time, place and manner in which he did, World War II would have continued longer and the million casualties in blood and the billions in gold and treasure that we lost might conceivably have been doubled.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken to several of my colleagues about this legislation. I have urged their support of this bill. I am happy to report that 4 out of 5

favor it overwhelmingly because they agree with me that unless this legislation is enacted now during the time in which both former Presidents are active and alive, it will never be done.

The small amount of opposition that I have encountered to the legislation is, unfortunately, due to prejudice against one or the other of the two former Presidents. Such an attitude is strictly unfair because you and I know that we cannot legislate by prejudice.

Any man who has served his country in as many capacities as these two distinguished men and, in addition, has served as President of the United States is entitled to have the floor privileges of the House and the Senate. Their advice, counsel, views and ideas on domestic and foreign policies ought on request be made readily available to all of us on Capitol Hill. As guest members of the House and Senate, without a vote, our two former Presidents would be not only easily available to us for assistance but in addition thereto this legislation would give to them an honorable, working, active retirement. I do not know of anything that could be either more cruel, shortsighted or tragic than to place our former Presidents on an inactive dole that firmly but yet so gently relegates them and their talents into oblivion.

At the present time, our former Presidents are somewhat reluctant to visit Washington, or to speak out on matters of foreign and domestic interest. I am sure that they would be happy to say what was on their minds and in their hearts—if only asked.

As a guest member in the House and Senate, the country would have the full benefit of their services, and their vast experience without any embarrassment to themselves. If we allow this chance to tap this storehouse of knowledge and experience to go "over the hill" shame on us for we will have truly missed the gangplank and with it the boat. I think it would be a healthy thing for the country to have at least 1 or 2 persons who upon invitation could sound off on an issue without having to worry about his reelection or any voter repercussions. Truly it would be refreshing and beneficial to have these elder statesmen sitting amongst us. It would be America at her best and in her finest tradition. As a democracy we either come up with new ideas occasionally or we wither down and die on the vine of progress.

On April 15, 1955, the Louisville Courier-Journal printed an editorial entitled "A Senate Seat for Hoover and Truman." Later, on April 25, 1955, that splendid newspaper printed another editorial entitled "A Forum Is Needed, Not Just a Pension."

The editorial dated April 15, 1955, among other things, had the following to say:

But they (Truman and Hoover) would hold positions of recognized distinction instead of being relegated to relative oblivion. They would be, in every case, men inclined by training and circumstances to think in national rather than in more local or regional terms. Freed of all thought of elective harassment, and representing the people at large, they could at their best provide the country with a continuous wealth of experienced statesmanship. It is an asset that

should not go begging. Congress could make this a memorable session indeed by reintroducing us all to Senator Hoover and Senator Truman, and preparing us, in time, to meet Senator Eisenhower.

From the editorial dated April 25, 1955, I quote the following excerpt:

It is politically improbable that Congress ever would pass a bill affecting former Presidents of the United States except at a time when ex-Presidents of the two political parties were alive. The 84th Congress has such an opportunity now while Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman are active and alert. * * * Bills introduced by West Virginia's Harley Kilgore and Kentucky's Representative FRANK CHELF, would make all ex-Presidents nonvoting Members of the Senate for life terms. * * * It seems to this newspaper that making our former President's experience and wisdom officially useful in the United States is more important than method. * * * But of the two plans (the civil-service pension plan) the Kilgore-Chelf proposal appeals to us more. It imposes no inflexibility on the pattern of service. It gives official and active status to those former Presidents who desire to use it. It removes any suggestion that the old gentlemen have been pensioned off to pasture—which is quite the opposite of what is intended.

There is a great deal more that I could say with respect to the qualifications of these outstanding Americans and why they ought to be permitted to sit along beside us with floor privileges—but since I realize I am speaking to men who understand and appreciate the accomplishments of our former Presidents it would, therefore, waste your valuable time to go into further detail. Let us give to our former Presidents an honorable, active, useful, retirement and not sentence them to an inactive, useless, unproductive handout or dole.

The Bible says:

* * * A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

I urge you to support H. R. 4371.

A NEW APPROACH TO IMMIGRATION

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, some 30 Members of Congress, meeting together, I, among them, have hammered out an omnibus, overall revision of our immigration law. It has not been an easy matter to arrive at changes that not only would remove discriminations in the law, but work out solutions that would not only be just, but be workable. A good-looking blueprint may be fine on paper, but we have to be sure that out of these plans a livable house can be built. So it is with the new immigration bill I have introduced. Just doing away with the national origins theory upon which our present entry laws are based was not enough. We had to seek for and find a new formula which would guarantee not only that one country would not

be given preference over another, but that immigration into this country would not fall into conditions of chaos and confusions, once the national origins theory was discarded.

Here, then, is the formula which took a bit of imagination, much research, much soul searching, and many, many forms until we found what we were looking for—a bill that would do justice to American humanity and conscience, and yet would neither confound nor confuse.

The overall annual quota for all peoples, everywhere, seeking entrance into the United States would be 250,000 each year. The figure, of course, is larger since spouses and minor children of American citizens would be permitted in addition to the 250,000. A further addition to the 250,000 will be parents of United States citizens and professors of academic schools. Now, then, these 250,000 will be distributed among 5 classes of people without regard to any census count in the United States, without regard to where the immigrant was born or to his citizenry. The one limitation with reference to country is that no more than 15 percent of the annual allocation could be issued to inhabitants of any one single country. As to the five classes, they are as follows:

First: Family unification.

Second: Occupational.

Third: Refugee asylum.

Fourth: National interest.

Fifth: Resettlement.

By the resettlement class, we mean those who have no ties in this country who fall into neither of the four other classes, but who seek to emigrate for economic reasons or because they seek to begin again in a new country.

Who will make this distribution? Each year, the President of the United States, after consulting with the Departments of State, Commerce, Labor, and with the Attorney General will submit to the Congress a detailed plan setting forth how each of the 5 categories will be filled; that is, how many of the 250,000 shall go into the first class, or the third class or the second. The plan will then also set forward how many will be permitted entry from each country. After this plan is submitted each year to the Congress, the Congress will have 60 days in which to act; that is, the plan goes through if in 60 days the Congress has not vetoed it. If the Congress does not agree with the allocations, the plan submitted the year before goes into effect.

Now, let us see how this formula actually works with a country, say, like Italy. Under the present law, Italy is allotted an annual quota of 5,645. In keeping that number in mind, we must also keep in mind that the entire 5,645 must be of Italian origin, so that if a thousand Italians emigrate to Australia, for example, and then wish to emigrate further to the United States, that thousand is subtracted from the total. Under the new proposal, Italy could be allotted, if all the 5 categories were filled, as high as 37,500 per year—and certainly Italy's population composition is such that her peoples could fill each of these categories within the 15 percent limitation. That would, of course, de-

pend upon the President and the concurrence of the Congress. Moreover, we must remember that if Italians emigrated to another country and then these desired to come to the United States, they would not be chargeable to the Italian quota, but to the quota of the country or countries of which they are inhabi-

tants. Of all the countries in the world, I believe that Italy's population, native, citizen, or resident can more fully reach into all of the five classes than any other national unit.

The chart which follows gives a graphic picture of how the formula can work:

Examples of maximum proposed quota, sec. 201 (b)

	Present quota	1st preference	2d preference	3d preference	4th preference	Resettlement
Australia.....	100	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Chinese racial.....	105	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
China ¹	100	0	0	0	0	3,750
Germany.....	25,814	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Great Britain.....	65,361	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Greece.....	308	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Israel.....	100	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Italy.....	5,645	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750
Poland ¹	6,488	18,750	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Spain.....	250	18,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,750

Examples of maximum proposed quota, alternative plan, sec. 201 (c)

	Present quota	1st preference	2d preference	3d preference	4th preference	Resettlement
Australia.....	100	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Chinese racial.....	105	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
China ¹	100	0	0	0	0	0
Germany.....	25,814	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Great Britain.....	65,361	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Greece.....	308	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Israel.....	100	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Italy.....	5,645	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Poland ¹	6,488	7,500	7,500	(?)	7,500	(?)
Spain.....	250	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

¹ At the present time, it is possible that certain relatives within 1st preference classification might be permitted to depart from Poland or some of the other Iron Curtain countries—occupational preference groups, refugees, etc., would not probably seek visas in Iron Curtain countries. China would have no visas allotted to inhabitants of her territory until diplomatic relations are set up and visa issuance in American consulates there would be resumed. (Note also that the maximum quota of 37,500 would be available to no more than 6 countries.)

These figures are, of course, maximum figures giving an indication of how the formula could work in these selected countries. I wish to emphasize that these are the maximum figures subject, of course, to the built-in flexibility of the formula itself and to the President's appraisal of domestic and external needs.

Under this formula, there will be a net gain for all countries of low quota numbers because no longer will there be a quota of some sixty-five-odd thousand to Great Britain alone. Great Britain would have to take her place along with all the other countries of the world. No longer would some 80,000 precious visas be lost to mankind because Great Britain did not use her huge slice of the immigration pie. Great Britain could not stand with folded hands while so many other hands stretched out in vain. It was not Great Britain's doing that so precious a gift was handed to her, a gift she could not take nor use. Our law said it was hers and belonged in that measure to nobody else. It was a gift she could not take nor give to anyone else.

Today the allocation of quota is fixed and rigidly fixed. Year after year, since 1924, it has stayed that way and allotments could not be moved though wars, floods, and famine drenched the world. Our own needs and the needs of other countries could not break through the barrier of the quota bonds. Emergency refugee legislation there was, but a price was exacted both in the nature of the legislation enacted and in the administration of that legislation. Each time

emergency legislation was called for, the Congress acted painfully and reluctantly, under the new proposals, the allocations are flexible, capable of being moved around within the orbit of American needs and the needs of other peoples. Each year the President may take into account what is happening in the corners of the world, adjust the allotments as justice and conscience dictate. Where in the world are the worst population pressures? Where are the largest influx of refugees? What labor do we need—construction workers, tailors, mathematicians, scientists, diamond cutters? He can ask, "Isn't it human and right and decent to reunite families?" All these questions may be asked and answered with the knowledge that we can do something about them without the agonizing frustration of the fixed number—the fixed 308 for Greece, the 865 for Hungary, the thousand or so for Denmark. Into the immigration picture, if we can get this legislation passed, will be added the one ingredient that is most conspicuously absent, that of humanity.

Let me pass on to other features of the bill we propose.

Under the present law, we have a two-headed system where officials of the Department of State issue visas to both immigrants and nonimmigrants abroad, while officers of the Department of Justice determine at ports of entry whether the holders of visas are admissible to the United States. This is an antiquated, cumbersome, and expensive system. It creates anxiety and uncertainty in the minds of the immigrants and nonimmigrants alike, and it causes friction

between two governmental agencies operating independently in the same field and stepping on each other's toes.

Under my proposal, the entire administration of our immigration and nationality laws will be placed in the hands of a Director of Bureau of Immigration and Citizenship, who will be an Assistant Attorney General, subject to confirmation by the Senate. His officers, acting as immigration attachés, will be stationed at our consulates abroad and will issue immigrant and nonimmigrant visas after a finding is made that the recipient of a visa is found to be eligible actually to enter the United States.

In addition to simplification of procedures and elimination of dual standards, as well as uncertainty in the minds of immigrants or foreign visitors, my proposal will automatically open visa issuance to administrative review in the Department of Justice by the well-qualified and trusted Board of Immigration Appeals. The issuance of diplomatic visas will, of course, remain a function of diplomatic officers of the Department of State.

I believe that the administrative system which is proposed will not only provide a more efficient and more equitable issuance of visas abroad, but that it will also bring a great saving to the American taxpayer.

Note we have taken away the life and death power of some consul whose final word on the fate of an applicant cannot be challenged. No longer will the fate of a prospective immigrant be dependent upon the personal whims, caprice or prejudice of a consul who, knowing his judgment cannot be questioned, succumbs almost inevitably to the dehumanizing temptations of absolute power. This is wrong, all wrong, and must be changed.

I want to note a few of the other changes we made—changes, while not as dramatic as the elimination of all traces of the national origins system yet which are just as necessary if we are to feel any pride in a just and workable immigration law. Where statutes of limitation have been rubbed out in the present law, we replaced them so that nobody could be deported for an act done 20, 30, or even 50 years ago. We have reworded the law, too, so that there will be no additional grounds for loss of United States citizenship by naturalized citizens which could not apply to native-born citizens as well. We have eased the restrictions on adoption. We have liberalized the administration of deportations so that nobody need prove, as he does today, that his deportation would cause exceptionally and extremely unusual hardship, a curious set of words that brought much needless tragedy to some people facing deportation. We have revised the sections of the law that led to useless separation of families. We have given the courts the power to review not only deportation cases but exclusion cases as well.

It has taken many years, many beginnings, many false turns to arrive at a proposal which does justice to all, but we believe we have found the right one now. This is the first proposal made—and there have been others seeking a

good law—that completely, but completely, wipes away all traces of the national origins system. Even the proposal that our quota be based on the 1950 instead of the 1920 census has its roots in the national origins theory, even though there would, under such a count, have been an increase for low-quota countries. The 15 percent limitation we have placed on each country is the assurance that no one country can overshadow another by the mere edict of law. If there are miscalculations in one year's allotment, they can be corrected the following year. Once this law is enacted, the watchful eyes of Congress having given its consent to a just law, will not permit unbalanced or unjustified allocations of quotas anywhere.

We have a goal to reach—an immigration policy that bespeaks the generosity and the warmth of the American people and which, withal, is mindful of America's own interest. That goal we must reach, each of us, in his way, pulling together to reach it.

RESOLUTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN REGARD TO HUNGARY

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include a letter and a memorandum.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to include the text of a memorandum dated January 9, 1957, from the Assembly of Captive European Nations and concerning the necessity of effective measures to enforce the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in regard to Hungary.

I also wish to include the text of a letter dated February 5, 1957, from the Department of State in specific comment on the forementioned memorandum. It will be noted that the Department admits that the great majority of U. N. members at present would not be likely to support enforcement measures against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, it seems indeed farcical that there is at the present time talk of U. N. sanctions against the State of Israel because of that Government's failure to surrender certain territory in the Middle East without adequate guaranties as to its own national security. On the other hand, to judge from the contents of the Department's letter, there is not even the slightest thought of sanctions against the Soviet Union. It only proves, Mr. Speaker, what I have all along contended: If you are a little country, the U. N. will discipline you, if you are a great power, the U. N. will lecture you, nothing more.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1957.

The Honorable ALVIN M. BENTLEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BENTLEY: I have received your letter of January 23 requesting the comments of the Department on the memorandum pre-

pared by the Assembly of Captive European Nations with respect to the enforcement of the resolutions on the situation in Hungary adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

From the very outset of the crisis in Hungary this Government has sought, in the United Nations and through other means, to take every practicable action in relation to the situation. In our judgment the various General Assembly resolutions, adopted in each case by an overwhelming majority, constitute an important expression of judgment by the international community with respect to the intervention of the Soviet Union in Hungary. The actions of the Assembly have left no doubt as to where the responsibility lies for the tragic course of Hungarian events. The present five-member Assembly committee on Hungary, currently at work in New York taking testimony and collecting documentary evidence, should supply in its anticipated reports to the Organization an indisputable factual record that can be used to refute Soviet propaganda regarding the origin of the situation in Hungary. Incidentally, that Committee has already begun hearings at which the escaped leaders of the Hungarian revolutionary movement are scheduled to be, or have already been heard, as proposed in the memorandum accompanying your letter.

Naturally it continues to be a source of regret and concern that more tangible results have not been produced as a result of United Nations actions with respect to Hungary, and particularly that the Soviet and Hungarian authorities have continued to defy the Assembly's recommendations. Suggestions such as those made by the Assembly of Captive European Nations are being given careful study both here and in New York.

However, certain practical considerations must be borne in mind with respect to the possibility of enforcement action in a case such as that of Hungary. One fundamental point relates to the authority of the General Assembly which, under the charter, has recommendatory power and not the power to order. While this does not mean that the Assembly cannot recommend enforcement measures under certain circumstances, it does make essential that any such recommendation receive overwhelming support from the great majority of members in order to insure its effectiveness. In the Hungarian situation such support for enforcement measures seems unlikely in present circumstances. Another equally crucial point is whether limited enforcement measures would produce the desired results or whether they would seriously risk the precipitation of general hostilities. Regardless of one's individual estimate on this point the fact is that here, too, the requisite majority of United Nations members is not prepared to support such action. Nevertheless this Government is continuing to study the question whether there may not be available additional measures that the General Assembly could undertake with a view to bringing about the achievement of United Nations objectives in Hungary.

The suspension or expulsion of Hungary from membership in the United Nations would be subject to the veto in the Security Council, which means that the Soviet Union could block action on such a move. In these circumstances the general feeling has been that no useful purpose would be served by such a proposal. Moreover, there is at least some practical advantage in Hungary's continued membership in the Organization because it means that Hungary remains bound by its charter obligations, thereby maintaining grounds upon which the United Nations can base its efforts to bring the full force of world public opinion to bear upon the situation in Hungary. Incidentally, you may be interested to know that the General Assembly has taken no action to approve the

credentials of the present Hungarian delegation whose status consequently remains strictly provisional.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. HILL,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENFORCE THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN REGARD TO HUNGARY

1. Eleven weeks have passed since the United Nations was first seized with the Hungarian question. During this period the General Assembly has adopted not less than 10 resolutions providing, among others, for the dispatch of United Nations observers to Hungary, for the cessation of Soviet intervention, the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces and the holding of free elections.

2. Both the Soviet Union and the authorities in Hungary have completely ignored the resolutions of the General Assembly. The conspicuous lack of resolve on the part of the United Nations to take measures for the enforcement of its decisions has certainly encouraged the Soviet Union in this defiant attitude.

3. Among the measures ordered by the General Assembly there was one which could have been implemented independently of any cooperation from the Soviet and Hungarian authorities. We refer to the action provided for in point 4 of the operative part of Resolution 1004 (ES-II), of November 4, 1956, in which the Secretary General was asked (a) "to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment," and (b) "as soon as possible suggest methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

4. In discharging the first of these tasks, the Secretary General addressed on November 8, 1956, an aide-memoire to the Kadar government asking the latter whether it was willing to permit observers designated by the Secretary General of the United Nations to enter Hungary and report to him on their findings.

The procedure followed by the Secretary General raises two questions. Was it necessary to request permission or would a mere notice to the Hungarian authorities of the arrival of the United Nations observers have sufficed? In choosing the first way did not the Secretary General suggest that the question of whether to comply or not with a decision of the U. N. General Assembly was left to the discretion of the foreign-imposed and controlled Kadar government?

5. It should be noted that despite prodings from the General Assembly (resolutions of November 9, November 22, December 4), the Secretary General confined his action to interventions with the Hungarian and Soviet Governments to permit the Secretary General or his observers to enter Hungary. Other existing factfinding possibilities were not used. For instance, although the resolution adopted on December 4 authorized the Secretary General to dispatch observers to other countries than Hungary, this authority has never been made use of notwithstanding the fact that the Austrian Government had given its consent to the entry of U. N. observers to investigate on Austrian territory, through hearings of refugees, the situation in Hungary, and the deportations of Hungarian nationals by the Soviet authorities.

6. As regards the second task conferred upon the Secretary General by the resolution of the General Assembly of November 4, 1956, no suggestion has come so far from the highest official of the U. N. concerning meth-

ods to bring an end to foreign intervention in Hungary.

In the view of the ACEN, the fact that no investigation was held does not seem to justify inaction. To hold the contrary view would be to condemn the United Nations to ineffectiveness. It would indeed be tantamount to acknowledging that an organ of the United Nations is in all events barred from making proposals for action before it is able to investigate the pertinent facts. This would mean that no such proposals can be presented even when the essential facts have already been established by the General Assembly and when it is within the power of the guilty party to prevent investigation and thereby foil action.

7. In asking the Secretary General to suggest methods to bring an end to foreign intervention in Hungary, the resolution of November 4 mentions that it was to be done in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. This can only mean that the Secretary General was invited to present proposals concerning the most appropriate measures that could be taken under the U. N. Charter to bring an end to foreign intervention in Hungary. Such measures range from negotiations and conciliation to military measures against disturbers of the peace.

8. It would be hard to deny that all measures short of sanctions have already been taken and have failed to "bring an end to foreign intervention in Hungary." It would be equally hard to deny that the Soviet and Hungarian authorities have shown themselves determined to defy the General Assembly and to refuse any cooperation with the Secretary General in his attempts to discharge the task conferred upon him by the charter. Therefore, under the specific terms of the November 4 resolution, no alternative seems to be left to the Secretary General but to propose enforcement measures under articles 5, 6, 41, and 42 of the charter. This duty of the Secretary General, it must be stressed, in no way diminishes the responsibility of the General Assembly under the terms of the charter and of the uniting-for-peace resolution.

9. In his report of January 5, 1957 (A/3485), the Secretary General suggested the establishment by the General Assembly of "a special ad hoc committee which would take over the activities of the group of investigators established by the Secretary General and follow them up under somewhat broader terms of reference." The Assembly of Captive European Nations welcomes any step designed to establish an authoritative, detailed record of events in Hungary. But it feels dutybound to warn against any attempt to use such investigation as a substitute for effective action or an excuse to further defer long-overdue enforcement efforts.

10. The essential facts of Soviet aggression against Hungary, of Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, and of deportations of Hungarian nationals to the Soviet Union have already been established by the General Assembly. Therefore, the Secretary General is not only entitled but also obligated to carry out without delay the second task entrusted to him by the November 4 resolution.

11. Independently of the action the Secretary General may undertake, it is to be hoped that the United Nations will take the initiative of enforcement action. The most urgent and longest overdue, such action is a decision to suspend Hungary (as represented by the Kadar regime) from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership under article 5 of the charter.

12. Recent developments in Hungary prove that the failure of the United Nations to enforce its resolutions has given the Soviet Union and its puppets the assurance that they have no disagreeable consequences to fear whatever they may do in Hungary. We refer to the fact that following a conference

held in Budapest, from January 1 to 4, 1956, high-ranking representatives of the Communist parties and governments of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary announced in a public communique, a new line of policy in Hungary. This policy can be best described as a full return to unrestricted Stalinist dictatorship by terror. It constitutes without any doubt a further instance of political aggression against Hungary and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Hungarian people.

13. The very substance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly indicates that the Hungarian question is no longer at the fact-finding, but rather at the enforcement stage. Nevertheless, if the General Assembly were to order a detailed investigation of Soviet intervention and other Soviet crimes in Hungary, it may derive useful information from escaped leaders of the Hungarian revolutionary movement. According to the Hungarian National Council, a member of our Assembly, Miss Anna Kethly, member of the Imre Nagy government, General Bela Kirely, military leader of the Hungarian revolution, and Jozsef Kovago, former mayor of Budapest, would be the most appropriate witnesses. We respectfully suggest that they be given a hearing either in the General Assembly or in a public meeting of one of the Assembly's committees.

14. In conclusion the Assembly of Captive European Nations trust that, independently of any investigation the General Assembly may order and of any action the Secretary General may initiate pursuant to point 4 of Resolution 1004-ES II, the General Assembly will (a) forthwith suspend, on the basis of article 5 of the Charter, Hungary (as represented by the so-called Kadar government) from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership; (b) urgently consider collective measures under articles 42 and 43 and sanctions, under article 6, with the view of exhausting all the means provided by the Charter to bring about compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

PREVENTION OF URBAN BLIGHT ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to bring immediately to the attention of my colleagues the contents of a letter that I received today from E. G. Shinner, chairman of the Shinner Foundation. In his letter Mr. Shinner reviews the various phases of the question of urban blight and city slums and makes suggestions that I am sure will receive the careful and the thoughtful attention of the Members of this body, especially those charged with the responsibility of the study of housing and the drafting of legislation in that field.

Mr. Shinner will be remembered by the Members of the House because of his authorship of the Shinner small farm plan. He was a most successful businessman, and having acquired a large fortune by reason of his industry and his ability, and being still in his prime, he retired to devote unselfishly his fortune and his time to serving the public. Coming from such a source his communication on the present subject of the rehabilitation of our metropolitan areas will prove, I am sure, of informative and stimulating value to us in the Congress.

Mr. Shinner's letter follows:

MY DEAR MR. O'HARA: The question of urban blight and city slums is a matter in which I know you are deeply interested. I

have a new thought on the subject which I herewith submit for your consideration.

It is my observation that it is an easily demonstrable fact that the numerous redevelopment projects (tear down and rebuild) and/or public housing—even when coupled with the best available city planning—fall far short of meeting the national need.

The Hyde Park-Kenwood redevelopment project, involving an area of 900 acres surrounding the University of Chicago, is a case in point. This project, designed to meet the specific needs of the university area, is both well conceived and ably administered. It will be a great credit to the university, as well as to the city of Chicago, if and when it is finally completed; however, impartial observers, local business and professional men in the area, and even some of those who most actively interested in this development, admit that the pattern which is being followed cannot be successfully used or accepted for city or nationwide adoption.

First, the cost is prohibitive; secondly, the problems encountered are endless; and in many cases, are insurmountable.

This project does provide, however, an object lesson as to what is really needed. I list below, two fundamental lessons learned from this noble experiment:

1. City slums must be made unprofitable through rigid code enforcement. This is presently not being done; slums, as a result, are still profitable.

2. To arrest blight, it must be made economically feasible for individual private owners to improve their property. Under existing conditions, rehabilitation can be undertaken only at a known financial loss.

Now, the question arises: How can this second situation be reversed? The answer, it appears, can best be stated in two parts:

First, the prime need is to develop a program which would enlist the active support and cooperation of millions of property owners—a program in which they might participate, with the prospect of at least a nominal profit. In short, the prevention of blight should be undertaken on a straight out-and-out business basis, rather than by a piecemeal process involving continuous Government grants.

One positive way to develop incentive would be through Federal income tax relief.

The Federal Government, as you know, has been granting a rapid writeoff to corporations engaged wholly or partly in Government work, to encourage the construction of new factories. The economic or practical value of this rapid writeoff program need not be debated; suffice to say that here we have established a precedent.

I would reverse this whole procedure. I would allow the owners of all residential property—property beyond a certain age (possibly 10 to 15 years or older), a rapid writeoff of, say, 3 to 5 years as they may elect, for money spent on repairs and rehabilitation. Such writeoff would be a deductible item on Federal income tax returns.

Appropriate regulations governing the rehabilitation of residential property could be established by and made to function through the Federal Housing Administration.

I have talked to many businessmen and contractors about this idea and they have unanimously voiced their approval. The plan which I am proposing would be available to millions of property owners throughout the Nation, whereas the present scheme of allowing a 5-year writeoff on new buildings benefits only a few corporations, at best.

Such a change in the income tax law would be of great assistance to property owners in raising money for improvements through strictly conventional mortgages and other presently available sources.

While the easing of conventional forms of obtaining money for rehabilitation would admittedly be of tremendous help, it is my belief that it would still be inadequate to fully cope with the problem involved.

In addition to tax relief, long-term capital must be made available. As a means of supplying this financing, I propose an organization which, for the purpose of description, I shall call the Urban Redevelopment Finance Corporation; a detailed outline of the scope, source of funds, and so forth, is described in chapter VII of my pamphlet, *Arresting Slums Through Private Enterprise*.

As previously stated, the problems encountered in a redevelopment project, such as Hyde Park-Kenwood, are endless. I list herewith just a few which are among the most baffling:

1. In the redevelopment area, there is presently marked for demolition in excess of 1 million square feet of commercial floor space—space devoted largely to retailing. Under the redevelopment plan, it is contemplated to reduce this space to 125,000 square feet; hence, at best, 80 percent of the merchants will be permanently displaced. As a matter of practical fact, they will all be displaced. In view of the cost of erecting new stores (\$17 to \$20 per square foot), it will be found necessary to consider only major corporations as tenants for the newly created shopping area. Only by leasing to financially strong national institutions can this new project (the shopping center) be financed. Such leases become part of the collateral back of the loan which provides the necessary funds. Thus the old merchants will be almost completely eliminated. This phase alone tends to discredit the whole scheme when applied to the vast areas of slums and blighted properties of the Nation; it is about on a par with the principle of abandoning the family farm in favor of corporate farming.

2. The Hyde Park-Kenwood project and all similar undertakings involve a period of planning of from 3 to 10 years, and another indefinite period while the program is being carried out. This means a period of complete stagnation—no improvement in stores, shops, streets, etc., no new leases and no sale or resale of property—a penalty on property owners and businessmen which it is extremely difficult to justify.

3. This, and all similar projects, involve the moving of all residents—both tenants and homeowners—housing in the properties marked for demolition. In the Hyde Park-Kenwood project, 3,800 dwelling units are involved. These people are being left to shift for themselves, with the result that since their economic status is impaired through this process they, to a large extent, contribute to further downgrading their new locations; in other words, they become a factor in creating additional slums elsewhere.

4. The Hyde Park-Kenwood project involves the redevelopment of only 20 percent of the total buildings in the area. When it is finally completed, the other 80 percent will be left to its fate. I submit that no epidemic can be cured (blight and slums are epidemic in all big cities) by treating only 20 percent of those afflicted, and leaving the other 80 percent untreated and neglected. This fact again points to the need for a complete new approach.

5. At a recent panel discussion sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, on the subject of redevelopment, it was disclosed that the resale of cleared land to private builders has proven so difficult that in many cases it has been abandoned. The South East Chicago Commission (the Hyde Park-Kenwood project) is presently confronted with such a difficulty. The University of Chicago has under consideration a plan whereby it hopes to interest public-spirited citizens to take an equity position in land which has been cleared—land unsalable in the open market.

6. The cost, if a similar approach were applied to the entire blighted areas of the city of Chicago, would run upward of \$6 billion—obviously a financial impossibility.

This review of the difficulties encountered in the Hyde Park-Kenwood project is in no way intended to disparage the undertaking. The intent is to point out that its usefulness is largely confined to local communities spearheaded by a major institution, such as the University of Chicago, rather than as an answer to city or nationwide problems of slums and blighted areas.

So, we find the problems involved in such a redevelopment are not only big and unending, they baffle all presently known means of solution.

The building and maintenance of residential property is and must ever be of utmost importance—important from an economic, financial, cultural, and social standpoint. The Nation's total investment in residential property is estimated to be in excess of \$500 billion. The need for protection of this huge national asset through proper care and maintenance is obvious. Furthermore, it is the one and only available means whereby the constant creation of additional slums can be arrested. To deny or ignore the need of a national policy directed toward these ends is simply to admit that there is no solution.

There is ample precedent for Federal action of a conservation nature. Federal laws and funds provide for the conservation of wildlife, forests, soil under cultivation, water resources, oil and mineral deposits, etc. I submit the prevention and arresting of slums and blight are of equal, if not greater, importance.

In the final analysis, the most important aspect in the control and eradication of urban blight and city slums is one of prevention. In the city of Chicago, slums are being created at the rate of 7 to 8 blocks per month. I repeat, to stop this rapid deterioration, certain positive measures are indicated—rigid code enforcement, a permanent source of mortgage money, a rapid writeoff of the expense involved, plus the active cooperation of all landlord and homeowners.

Your earnest consideration of the foregoing is respectfully urged.

Sincerely,

E. G. SHINNER,

Chairman, the Shinner Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I give back the remainder of my time.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRICE OF STANDARD FOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a resolution which, if passed, would authorize the Joint Economic Committee to conduct a full, complete, and impartial investigation into the various factors affecting the prices of standard food products sold to consumers.

I rather imagine, Mr. Speaker, that should a poll be taken of the Members of Congress, it would be discovered that every single Member had received numerous complaints from constituents about the continuing advance in the cost of living. In addition, I know that those Members who have farm constituents have likewise received a host of communications about the drop that has occurred in farm income.

The existence of considerable discontent among the citizens of our Nation reflects a need with which all of us here

must be concerned. The Consumer Price Index continues its steady march upward. In 1952, to go no further back, the index stood at 113.5. According to the most recent figures released by the Department of Labor, it is now at 117.8—the highest point it has reached since the index was first established. In the last 10 months alone the index has soared 3 points—and each point has cost the American people \$2½ billion.

Of the items on which the Consumer Price Index is based, food is certainly one of the most important—and, of course, insofar as the consumer is concerned, it is very nearly the most important item. It is true that the food index fell slightly at the time the last figures were released, but it is still at almost record heights. In 1950, the food index stood at 101.2. Today, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it has reached 112.9. But people must still eat, and for those groups and individuals in our Nation whose income is fixed or has otherwise failed to keep pace with this phenomenal rise in the cost of living, the inevitable result has been a sharp decline in their standard of living—and this at a time when the Nation is supposed to be experiencing the greatest prosperity in its history.

Anyone looking at the figures I have just quoted would suppose that if food prices have risen in such spectacular fashion, then obviously the farmers' income must also have gone up. But what are the facts? Precisely the opposite is true. In terms of current prices and again using the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, net farm income reached a high in 1948 of \$3,049 per farm. During the third quarter of 1956 it had dropped to \$2,370.

Mr. Speaker, there simply has to be some reason, some explanation, for the fact that American consumers are today paying the highest food prices in history, while farm income—the prices received by American farmers—is \$700 below the 1948 level. Each year American taxpayers are called upon to spend billions of dollars in direct and indirect support of our farm economy, yet they receive no plausible explanation for the ever-widening gap between the prices they pay and the prices received by food producers.

Mr. Speaker, both the American people and Congress are entitled to the facts. On last January 29th I introduced a resolution calling for a complete investigation into the wage-price-profit relationships in our basic industries. Now I am introducing what is, in essence, a companion measure designed to bring to light the facts related to the rise in the cost of the food we eat. I cannot urge the passage of these two resolutions too strongly.

MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, recently, I voted for the Middle East resolution sponsored by the administration. I did so with great reluctance because I felt that this resolution impaired the basic constitutional relationship between the President and Congress. Moreover, the Congress was compelled to act on the resolution because of Mr. Dulles' previous ineptness. The resolution conferred on the President powers which everyone, including the committee reporting the matter, conceded were already his. Mr. Dulles conceded it did not attack the real problems in the area. At the time the matter was voted upon in the House, the resolution appeared to be both hasty, ill timed, and ill conceived. It mixed foreign policy with foreign aid authorizations, a thing which should never be done. Nevertheless I voted for the proposition on the premise that failure to do so would make America appear weak and indecisive on policy in this vital area.

In the time since this matter was brought before the House, we are learning how the administration proposed to use this power. The administration, it is reported, is already preparing to expend funds authorized in countries which have a substantial oil income. For example, Saudi Arabia, whose oil resources are about \$360 million a year; and Iran, which has an oil revenue of about \$150 million a year. There is strong evidence that Mr. Dulles' creature, Nasser, is to receive substantial aid under this program. Thus we witness a situation where the United States is about to aid the real trouble makers in the area.

Consideration of the matter has disclosed that the threat of Soviet armed intervention used to rush this matter through Congress was nonexistent and probably will not materialize in the foreseeable future. Indeed, according to recent statements of the President, Mr. Dulles and Admiral Radford, this danger now appears nonexistent.

It further appears that Mr. Dulles is now considering application of economic sanctions on Israel because that nation seeks guaranties that her right to peaceful existence and access to international waterways will be respected.

It is unnecessary to point out that real aggressors with blood-soiled hands like Russia in the Hungarian affair, or India in its seizure of Kashmir are not threatened with sanctions by our bragadocio Mr. Dulles. Only little Israel, which is virtually friendless, in this world of oil and power politics, receives this unwelcome attention. A strange scale of value for a virtuous, sanctimonious, and hypocritical administration to apply. If the Secretary continues to show his present attitude in his anti-Israel declarations, many of us will probably be compelled to vote against any conference report on this resolution.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I sought this time to discuss the agricultural situation in the United States today and compare it with what it has been in the past several years and in the very recent past.

The number of farmers in the United States is getting less all the time. The farmer is entrusted with one of the most vital services being performed in this country. It is his duty to feed and clothe this Nation and to produce an exportable surplus to care for our friends and, incidentally, perhaps, some of our enemies abroad. I maintain that he has been discharging this duty well.

He is entrusted with another thing that too many of us overlook. In his hands and keeping is the little film of topsoil that overlies the clay and rock and shale in this Nation. That soil is in his care and in his keeping. It has been estimated by some of our professors of soils in our agricultural colleges, including Dr. Albrecht of the agricultural college in my home State at Columbia, Mo., that already 50 percent of the topsoil of the United States has been lost through wind and water erosion. That loss is what is building the delta of the Mississippi out into the Gulf of Mexico. This Nation and the future food supply of this Nation are bleeding away from Vancouver all the way around to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

The farmer has learned in rather recent years how to tie his soil down with grass, how to build terraces, grass waterways, concrete structures, galvanized steel down pipes, to try to keep this soil at home.

He has made strides in that direction. But all these things take money, they take labor, and they take time. Unless the farmer can sell the food and fiber that he produces for more than the cost of production, in order to stay on his farm he is going to mine the fertility out of that land. He is going to fail to build those terraces, he is going to fail to rotate his crops, and sod down his fields as he should.

If you think that because your office is on the 33d floor of a New York skyscraper you are not interested in soil conservation, you are just making one of the greatest mistakes any man or woman in the United States ever made.

All life in this country, from the birds in the air to man himself, depends on that little thin film of topsoil for his existence, and that little film of topsoil will nurture our great-grandchildren and their great-grandchildren in this country or they will not be nourished. That is why I take the position that soil conservation is a problem not only of the farmer but of every American who loves his country and loves that country's future.

Two hundred years ago the great city of Pittsburgh, that great steel city in western Pennsylvania, was an outpost in the wilderness. The Revolutionary War was still 20 years in the future. It was almost 100 years after that that gold was discovered in California. But in the geological history of nations and continents what does 200 years mean? It is only a watch tick in the age of the earth.

Two hundred years ago from here to the Rocky Mountains there was river valley after river valley where the streams ran deep and clear and were bordered by some of the finest hardwood forests that ever grew in the world. Grass grew over the plains where now the dust flies, bluestem short grass, grama and bunch grass, had the soil tied down, and the Lord had placed there the deer, the buffalo, and the antelope to graze this grass. It was a hunter's paradise. It was a land where man could grow and expand with his children and his grandchildren.

But I say to you today, Mr. Speaker, that the last river valley has been taken. The sod of that last prairie, like Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, has been turned to produce wheat. We have been to the Pacific coast and come back across our country looking closely to see if perhaps we missed something worth having as we went across the first time.

The die is cast and the edict has gone forth. So far as we, the American people, are concerned, for food and fiber, we will live or die, survive or perish, right where we are. There is no longer a frontier. There is no longer in these United States a place where the Government will bet you 160 acres of land that you cannot stay on it for 5 years. There is no such place any more. I can remember back past the turn of the century when I was plowing Missouri soil before 1900 with a 16-inch walking plow and a pair of old draft horses. I have lived my life on and with the soil. I speak to you this evening, my colleagues, from almost a lifetime of experience. I remember very vividly the things that have happened to agriculture in the last half century because I was a part of it. Because the bread I ate and the clothes I wore and the house that sheltered me from the elements depended on what I could dig out of that land and my very existence depended on the price which the products of that land had to be sold for. I remember the so-called good old days that were neither good nor old—year after year of them. Back in 1907 when I was trying to go to college on nothing, when there were 4-cent hogs and 26-cent to 30-cent corn and 60-cent wheat and a dollar a day for a man to pitch hay from the time the dew dried off of it in the morning until as late as you could see that night, in harvest weather. I lived through it. I am not talking to you about things that I have lived and experienced. I want to say to you today that the first time I ever saw the farmers of the United States get a price that was comparable to the labor that they had to put into it to produce this food and fiber was when Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States in 1913 to 1920. That was the first time I ever saw the farmers of the United States get anything that compared to decent wages for the work that we were doing.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CHRISTOPHER) is making one of the most effective

and one of the most constructive speeches I have ever heard in my 29 years as a Member of this body. The gentleman is not only making a powerful and a convincing speech from the historical angle, but it is doubly powerful and convincing because it is based on his own personal experience. The gentleman is bringing out very forcefully the vital importance of agriculture in the life of the Nation. I represent a district that does not have a farm in it, but from my experience and from my contacts with my colleagues in my efforts to try to learn a little, I have one firm conviction in my mind and that is that many a great nation has come and gone in the past as a result of the destruction of the topsoil to which the gentleman has so eloquently referred. Fortunately, we are a great nation both because of our industry and manufacture and because God has blessed our country. It is incumbent upon us to see that the blessings that we have received are preserved and that we not only continue to have a strong industrial and manufacturing life, but that we have a virile, dynamic, and strong agricultural life. Even from the selfish point of view, a man who works in the city ought to recognize, and I can state that they do recognize that the lot of the worker in the factory and of those who toil on the soil are not independent of each other, but are in fact interdependent and directly related one to the other. In fact, they are one. When the farmer has his days of depression and when he has to curtail his purchases, it is only a matter of time that the worker in the city feels the effect and manufacturing has to be curtailed to meet the law of supply and demand. Unemployment comes and reduces the purchasing power of the farmers very quickly under our economic system and transmits itself to the worker in the city and to industry. It affects not only the worker, but it affects management as well. The gentleman from Missouri as a Member of the House of Representatives has brought to me one of my pleasant associations as a result of his sound, progressive, and forward-looking outlook. The speech he is making today should be heard by everyone without regard to whether they toil on the soil or not. But, particularly those who toil on the soil—the farmers whether they own a farm or just work on it, whether the farm is large or small, they should read the speech made by the gentleman from Missouri.

May I say further the people of the gentleman's district are justified—if I might compliment the gentleman and not flatter him because flattery to me is a form of insult—but, as I was saying, the people of the gentleman's district are justified in the confidence they have placed in their Representative, and I say this so that they might know for whatever it might be worth to them, the profound respect in which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] is held by his colleagues in the House of Representatives. The people of his district are justified in being profoundly grateful to him for the character of service that he renders, because he attracts me, who comes from a district that has no farms, to study the problems

of agriculture. He attracts those of us in the city to view the problems of agriculture and the farmer from a national angle. The people of the gentleman's district are justified in feeling proud of him. The best evidence of it is the eloquent, practical speech, not only historical but from the angle of experience, that the gentleman is giving the House today on one of the most fundamental subjects that concerns our country.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to express my deep appreciation of the gentleman's speech. I have a great many city dwellers and a great many farmers in my district. What the gentleman says about protecting the farmers is very true. Studies are being made about flood control, soil erosion, and other things affecting the farmers. I would like to thank the gentleman for that part of his speech, and to thank him for his great work in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He is a tower of strength wherever he moves.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I thank the lady for her kind remarks.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I would like to add my congratulations and associate myself with all the words of appreciation of my colleagues for bringing this matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I thank the gentleman.

Now, if I may return to the matter I came here to discuss, most of the things that I have said are more or less in the nature of generalities, but I do have some cold, hard facts to present to you today.

When the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] asked me to yield, I was discussing the fact that the first time in my memory the farmer ever had anything approaching a fair price for the labor and the thought and the capital that he used in feeding and clothing this country was in 1914, 1915, 1916, and on through to 1920. That is absolutely true. But after 1918 and 1919 that was changed. That change began in 1920. In June 1921, corn was selling for \$1.80 a bushel in Missouri. In December of that same year, it was selling for 56 cents a bushel. The following August it was selling for 26 cents a bushel. That was deflation with a vengeance. The farmer was considered then, as he is considered in some quarters now, as a section of our population that was expendable. A bond salesman who was working in my district in the State of Missouri last summer said, "It does not make any difference about the farmers. They are only about 13.3 percent of our population anyway, and this country can remain prosperous with them or without them."

Many people had that idea in the 1920's. So farmers dragged along, borrowing more money from the banks, increasing their mortgage debt just as they are doing now.

The stock market went up and up and up and burst out through the ceiling. Interest rates went up and up and up and the price of beef, pork, milk, eggs, and wheat produced on the American farms did not go down gradually, it fell down in 1922 and 1923 and just went along at bankrupt prices until the farmer could no longer buy the products of labor and industry. Then factory chimneys ceased to smoke and 9,976 banks went broke with no deposits in them guaranteed. The railroads went into receivership, and our big life-insurance companies went on a moratorium; they could not lend you your cash or loan value of your life-insurance policy. Life-insurance companies in my home county in the State of Missouri scaled their mortgages down 20, 30, and some of them even 50 percent. Two life-insurance companies and one big English estate owned the most of my county in 1933.

Those things happened. Now, I have a listing sheet here that is very recent. It comes from the Production Economics Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is a little cumbersome, but it is interesting.

Do you realize that in 1932 the net income of all the farmers in the United States was \$2 billion? Two billion dollars only? This year it is \$11.7 billion. That includes not only the income from the farms but all the income of the farmers who work off the farm. That is the entire farm income, whether it is earned on the farm or whether it is earned in the factory, that is all of it, \$11.7 billion. But that is a tremendous difference from \$2 billion.

There is another thing that stands out in this listing sheet. In 1952 the value of the livestock on American farms—and these are not my figures, these are from the Department of Agriculture, from the Production Economics Branch, presided over by Mr. Norman J. Wall.

The value of the livestock on American farms in 1952 was \$19.5 billion; in 1956 it was \$10.8 billion. That is a considerable inventory loss for the American farmer to take in 4 years, and that is one of the facts that I want you gentlemen to take out of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and note. Whatever figures I give you here today will either be taken from the Agricultural Statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, or they will come from the Production Economics Branch under Mr. Wall, or they will be taken from the report of the President's Committee of Economic Advisers. If those figures are not available I do not know where we can find reliable figures in the United States.

Look what happens to our net income. Our net income for the 10 years, the average of the 10 years preceding 1952, was \$14.2 billion, and preceding 1952 there were 11 years during which the average price of the food and fiber produced on the American farms was more than 100 percent of parity for 11 years without a break. In fact, for that 11 years it averaged 107 percent of parity.

What has happened to the net farm income since 1952? The average for the 10 years just preceding 1952 was \$14.2 billion, but in 1953 it was \$12.8 billion;

in 1954, \$12.3 billion; in 1955, \$11 billion. It got a little bit better this year, mostly with soil-bank payments. In 1956 it was \$11.7 billion.

So if you will take the 10-year average previous to 1952 as base, the American farmer has lost \$9 billion in net income in the last 4 years. While he was losing that \$9 billion in net income he suffered also a loss in the value of his livestock of \$8,700,000,000. That is something over \$18 billion lost in the inventory value of his livestock and in his net income in 4 years, 1952-56, inclusive. Again let me stress these are not my figures.

We had a price-support program that worked. We tried to reenact it in the House, and we did reenact as far as the House was concerned last year. The Senate accepted it. But it went over to the White House and got vetoed. Mr. Benson was left in the Department of Agriculture to continue to deflate the American farmer and drive him into bankruptcy.

The only way I hold the President of the United States responsible for this is: it is my firm belief he is responsible for Mr. Benson, and Mr. Benson is responsible for the condition farmers are in today. That is not a direct responsibility, but it is still a responsibility.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Does the gentleman attach any importance to the fact that in this period of time the Korean war had ended and, therefore, a factor that might have had some artificial stimulus on the price of agricultural products is no longer with us and that that, perhaps, might be responsible for some reduction in farm prices?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Does the gentleman contend that in order for the farmers of the United States to have a fair price for their food and fiber, we have to have a war?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. No. I thought that is what the gentleman from Missouri was saying. I certainly did not say that.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Well, we had a program that worked, there is no question about that, and it did not cost a bankrupting amount of money to the Federal Government.

Here are some more figures that are very interesting. On December 31, 1952, the Commodity Credit Corporation had \$1,399,000,000 in outstanding loans on food and fiber stored either on farms or in commercial warehouses, and an inventory of \$1,053,000,000 a total of \$2,452,000,000.

What has happened to the Commodity Credit Corporation in the last 4 years? On December 31, 1956—that is the 31st of December just past—that \$1,399,000,000 had risen to \$2,319,000,000, and an inventory that was \$1,530,000,000 had risen to \$5,892,000,000. In other words, the Commodity Credit Corporation had in storage food and fiber to the value of \$2,452,000,000 4 years ago. Now it has \$8,211,000,000 worth of it.

I do not think it was necessary for Ezra Taft Benson to keep all that food and fiber with the Commodity Credit

Corporation if he had wanted to sell it. The Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN, of Mississippi, demonstrated beyond doubt that the Secretary of Agriculture had to be driven to sell cotton. He sold a lot of it in the last year. He could have been selling it for the previous 3 years. Ezra Taft Benson has indicated by every action he has taken that it was his intention to destroy the price-support program in the United States in its entirety: lock, stock, and barrel.

Now, the Department of Agriculture tells me, Mr. Speaker, that there were 14,609,000,000 man-hours of labor used in the United States in 1955 to produce food and fiber that was produced on the American farm during that period. Well, if the farmer had a net income of \$11,100,000,000, he worked for 75 cents an hour and did not get a cent interest on his investment. And, we have a \$1 minimum wage. All right. If he was paid 5 percent on his investment, he worked for 31 cents an hour. Mr. Benson says it is too much. If he does not say it with his lips, he says it with his actions, because he seeks by every action he takes to drive the price of farm products lower and lower. And, we already have a farm depression, and if we have it long enough, we will have a nationwide depression. Even our Secretary of the Treasury says that if we are not careful, we will have a depression that will curl our hair.

Now, while the farmer has been taking cuts like that in his income and in the inventory value of his livestock, what has happened to his debts? Well, instead of paying the banks anything in the last 4 years, he has borrowed \$3.1 billion more from them. Instead of paying anything on his mortgage, he has gone to the loan companies for \$3.8 billion more mortgage money. That is costing him \$375 million a year more interest than he was already paying. One of these days you are going to say that the farmer has gone on a buyer's strike. Sure. He will soon be to the place where he will not have any money; he will not have any more unpledged collateral at the bank, and his mortgage will be as high as the loan company will take it, and at that time he will go on a buyer's strike. At that time your factory chimneys will not smoke any more and your laborers will not draw the more than \$2 an hour that they are now drawing.

What has happened to the population in the United States? In 1952 there were 155.5 million of us in the United States. Now, these figures came from the Bureau of the Census yesterday. They are reliable and they are current. In 1952 there were 155.5 million of us and 24.1 million lived on the farm. In 1956 there were 169.9 million of us and only 22.5 million of us on the farm. While the overall population increased 14.4 million in 4 years, the farm population decreased 1.5 million in the same 4 years.

What does that mean? To me it means babies are being born on the farm just the same as they always were, but just as soon as they get big enough to get off the farm they go to the city where they will get that \$2 an hour and let the old farm grow up in brush. I do not blame them. Do you know that less than

50 percent of the farm homes in the United States today have a telephone? That is what I was told yesterday by the Bureau of the Census—less than 50 percent of the farm homes have a telephone. I can remember when they had no electric refrigeration, no electric lights, no roads from town to the farm except a ditch between two fences that was mud when it rained and hard ruts when it did not. I have lived it.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I am wondering why the farmers who do not have telephones did not get them during those lush years when the other agricultural program was in effect.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. The telephone companies in many instances said that it was not feasible to put lines in there, that there would not be enough subscribers. That is the reason we have REA telephone programs. When the telephone companies skimmed the cream off the crock of milk, they just left 60 to 70 percent of the farmers down in the skim milk because they did not figure it would pay them enough to build those lines out over the hills and over those roads.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I agree that is a very fine program, but I did not think it had too much to do with the support price for farm products.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I am glad to yield to the Speaker.

Mr. RAYBURN. One of the reasons why we did not have telephone lines out on the farm is that the people who controlled the telephones would not build them. And they will not build them now. The only reason we get any telephones out on the farms is because of legislation that we passed here in the House. Free enterprise had the opportunity for 50 years of electrifying the farm homes of this country. When we passed the rural electrification bill in 1934 less than 3 percent of the farm homes in the great Southwest had the comforts and the conveniences of rural electrification; because they would not build the lines. Then we loaned this money to these farm cooperatives and now, in my neighborhood, instead of fewer than 3 percent of the farm homes being electrified, more than 90 percent of them are electrified. The reason for that is the laws that we passed.

Let us get back to one more thing, and this is not about the Korean war. The facts stare us in the face that in the first 4 years of the Eisenhower Administration, farm income in the United States went down more than \$4 billion.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, it is \$9 billion according to the latest figures that I have. I thank the distinguished Speaker whom I love very much.

In passing I want to say that the farmers and the ranchers of the State of Texas have lost \$1 billion since 1952; I have checked the figure and it is a little

over \$1 billion in those 4 years. Still they voted for Eisenhower last fall, and if the Speaker knows why, he knows a lot more about his folks than I have been able to find out.

Mr. RAYBURN. Let me say this to the gentleman about my own experience in the cattle business. Nineteen hundred and fifty-three was the last year that I made a dollar raising and marketing cattle. I have taken substantial losses every year since.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I would like to say to the Speaker that in 1952 my farm sent 200,000 pounds of grade A milk to Kansas City, and it sold for \$6 in Kansas City and retailed for 20 cents a quart. In 1955 I sent 170,000 pounds of the same kind of milk to Kansas City, which sold delivered for \$4 a hundred and retailed for 21 to 23 cents a quart. Somebody put 1 to 3 cents a quart on the price of that milk to the people who drink it and took \$2 a hundred off the price that they gave me.

I said in a speech in Kansas City that I like to sell my milk, not give it away, but if I must give it away I would like to have the privilege of giving it to the people who drink it, and I could not even do that.

We are traveling the same road we traveled in the twenties. Interest is going up. I cannot agree with the people that say that the way to control inflation is to raise interest rates and make money harder to get and make everything cost the people more. I can no more agree with that than I can agree with Secretary Benson when he says the lower you drive farm produce prices the less you will have as a surplus. That applies only when it takes the farmer completely out of business.

If 100 head of No. 1 butchers will pay my overhead I will raise 100 head of No. 1 butchers. If it takes 200 head in order to get that money that I must have, I will strain a point to raise that 200 head, if possible, rather than have the disgrace and the ruin of having my home sold at the east front door of the courthouse; and every other farmer will do the same. The lower you drive the prices the more the farmer will try to produce in order to exist. One of those theories is just as faulty as the other.

There is a school of thought in the United States that holds money is a commodity to be bought, sold, hoarded, cornered, or manipulated for the exclusive benefit of the 3 percent of our population that have it in abundance. There is another school of thought that believes that money is a medium of exchange, something to trade for goods and services. That is the philosophy I have of money. There ought to be enough money and enough credit to take care of the business of the country. Hard money will drive us into a depression quicker than permitting the goods and services of the United States to flow to the people so it can be used.

The trouble was in 1952 the American farmer had had 100 percent of parity so long that he had argued himself into the belief that he could vote the Republican ticket and still have it, but you cannot do it. We demonstrated it in the

1920's and we have demonstrated it again since 1952.

COL. DEAN HESS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HENDERSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, I wish to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the work of Col. Dean Hess of the United States Air Force whose activities and career symbolize the finest traditions and ideals of our Armed Forces. These principles combine a deep understanding of this Nation's dedication to the cause of freedom and humanity with the will to serve in the advancement of that cause.

Colonel Hess is a citizen-soldier who has dedicated his life to the opposition of tyranny and the assistance of his fellow men innocently involved in those actual battlefield areas where the continuing struggle has erupted into warfare and bloodshed. He is a minister of the Church of Christ-Disciples who has left his pulpit twice to fight the predatory advance of those nations whose avowed purposes would destroy all semblance of Christian doctrine. His return to the ministry awaits the removal of those perils which now threaten the enslavement of the world in a godless conspiracy.

This fine gentleman is a native and resident of Marietta in Ohio's 15th Congressional District and is a graduate of Marietta College, that excellent educational institution on the banks of the Ohio River which has produced so many leaders in all walks of life for more than a century. I am privileged to know Colonel Hess and to have had the opportunity to share with him in conversation some of his notable experiences.

Like millions of other young Americans, Colonel Hess entered military service following Pearl Harbor to become a combat pilot in the Air Force, flying 63 missions over Germany in World War II. In 1950, this "flying parson" began his assignment of developing the South Korean Air Force to defend that tragic nation in its fight for survival against Communist aggression.

In Korea, Colonel Hess saw the extreme suffering of the people of that valiant nation. He shared the anguish felt by all of our servicemen there over the destruction which was wrought as the conflict raged up and down that small peninsula. The most tragic aspect of that destruction was the homeless, starving children orphaned in the death and confusion of war. These were the hapless pawns left friendless to live or die by their wits. They knew only battlefield and the vague recollection of the security of a home and parents before this new environment had burst forth with such awful suddenness.

Even in the urgency of combat, Colonel Hess and his men in the Fifth Air worked to find some means to care for the Korean children who wandered in their makeshift orphanage. At last, more than 1,080 children had crowded into the crude facilities. Then, another

peril endangered their survival. The following is Quentin Reynolds' report of these events in the current issue of the Reader's Digest:

In December it became clear that Seoul would fall to the Communists. Hess was flying 8 hours a day and worrying about those helpless kids the other 16. Somehow they had to be evacuated. But where could they go? Suddenly Hess remembered hearing about an abandoned agricultural school on the island of Cheju. He phoned Korean Naval headquarters, blurted out the desperate need, and was promised an LST to transport the children to the island. It would arrive the next morning.

At dawn, the children were taken to the dock. Between missions that day Hess watched for the LST. None came. Then in the late afternoon he got the bad news: the ship was needed to evacuate hard-pressed Marines from the Hungnam area.

In desperation Hess appealed to the Fifth Air Force headquarters. The kids had been huddling on the dock in freezing weather now for 12 hours, and 7 had died of exposure. The Fifth Air Force couldn't promise anything, but told him to move the children to Kimpo airport and they'd do what they could. Hess rounded up some trucks and put the weakest ones in them; the others had to trudge the long 10 miles to the airstrip. There they waited, with no shelter, shivering in the icy blasts.

Hess prayed that help would come before it was too late—and then he heard the sound of engines. Three big C-54's appeared in the sky. Before they had taxied to a stop, more C-54's appeared. There were 15 in all, and Hess could only stand and wonder at the miracle. The planes had been sent by Gen. Earl Partridge, commanding officer of the Fifth Air Force.

Flight nurses, doctors, orderlies carrying blankets and medical supplies piled out and started the rescue mission that became known as "Operation Kiddle Car." Within an hour more than a thousand ragged little figures had been bundled into the planes and shipped off to Cheju.

This was one of the more dramatic events in the crusade of Colonel Hess. Even though the guns are stilled on those battlefields, the wounds of human misery in Korea are slow to heal and this Air Force officer continues to work for the orphan children.

His book, *Battle Hymn*, recounting these experiences, is an inspiring testimonial to Colonel Hess' deep dedication to humanity. It has now been made into a motion picture which I have been privileged to see. The proceeds from both the book and its movie version have been directed by Colonel Hess for the support of Korean orphans.

We in southeastern Ohio are honored that the first public showing of this film will occur in Marietta on February 14. It has been made the occasion of important civic events wherein the city of Marietta and Marietta College will combine in honoring Colonel Hess. Ohio's Gov. William O'Neill, himself a native of this city, Governor Underwood, of West Virginia, and the Ambassador of South Korea to the United States will join with many other dignitaries and well-known personalities to make this occasion a truly memorable one in tribute to this eminent and modest Ohioan.

PRICE OF CRUDE OIL IN OHIO

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but remark after the speech

made earlier in the afternoon by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD] that the great State of Texas is not the only one which is producing oil—that Ohio, although not on as grand a scale as Texas, is also an important producer of oil. The daily production is approximately 12,960 barrels a day.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD] has mentioned that the production of oil and the price of oil are some of the questions of public interest. I am pleased to know that an investigation into some of these matters is going to be made in the near future, particularly on why the price of petroleum has gone up.

Mr. Speaker, I can point out a fact which is known not only to oil producers in Ohio, but also to farmers and landowners of southeastern Ohio who are receiving royalties from oil production which serve to supplement their incomes from the hilly farms. And that fact is this: that while the price of oil and petroleum products may be in some cases increasing, in Ohio the price of crude oil has decreased. In 1948 the price of Buckeye-Pennsylvania grade was \$4.79 a barrel. Now it is \$4.23 a barrel—a decrease of 12 percent. In 1948 Corning oil was \$3.10. Now it averages \$2.94—a decrease of 5 percent. These two grades of oil account for 11,000 of the State's 12,960 barrels of average daily production.

While the people of this country are wondering why the price of petroleum and petroleum products has increased, there are farmers in southeastern Ohio who are even more amazed at the increase in view of the fact that they are receiving less for oil today than they were in 1948.

The Marietta Daily Times in its editorial of February 5, 1957, presents this paradox in a very interesting manner and concludes as follows:

Investigators should have little difficulty uncovering these changes in operating costs. As for the motorist, whose consumption of crude oil is mostly in the form of highly refined gasoline, a big portion of the price he pays continues to be tax, State and Federal. In Ohio it is 8 cents on a gallon. The national average is a little higher. That amounts to more than a dollar on a tankful.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 4090.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. HAYS of Ohio and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ABBITT (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Virginia) and include extraneous matters.

Mr. RIVERS and to include a statement by Representative MASON before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. BRAY (at the request of Mr. BASS of New Hampshire) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KILGORE and to include a speech made by Mr. HOLIFIELD.

Mr. WILLIS (at the request of Mr. PRICE).

Mr. HILLINGS (at the request of Mr. BASS of New Hampshire) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ELLIOTT (at the request of Mr. COAD) and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COAD. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 11, 1957, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JANUARY 14, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 30, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Heimburger	Counsel	\$7,399.98
Francis M. LeMay	Staff consultant	6,808.86
Mabel C. Downey	Clerk	7,399.98
George L. Reid, Jr.	Assistant clerk	7,399.98
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	3,843.54
Pauline E. Graves	do	3,483.90
Betty M. Prezioso	do	3,338.31
Gladys Ondarcho	do	3,074.30
Diane Johnston	do	604.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	28,951.98
Amount expended from June 30, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956	5,256.76
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956	34,208.74
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956	15,791.26

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 11, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles G. Haynes	Director of surveys and investigations	\$5,991.42
Richard F. McIlwain	Assistant director of surveys and investigations	5,991.42
Ralph W. Horton	Investigator	5,805.66
Rose Marie Borda	Stenographer	2,587.90
Ethel F. Powers	do	2,310.72
John J. Bachmann	Consultant	3,240.00
John J. Donnelly	do	5,151.50
Engelhardt, Leggett and Cornell	do	4,000.00
Marion N. Hardesty	do	6,650.00
Alvin C. Loewer, Jr.	do	2,362.50
John B. St. John	do	400.00
Daniel D. Whitcraft, Jr.	do	5,550.00

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION		
Albert P. Pollman	Investigator	\$3,037.46
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
Carl L. Bennett	do	5,265.68
Harold H. Hair	do	4,352.40
Thomas J. Jenkins	do	3,577.45
Hugh B. McGahey	do	3,582.59
Richard A. Miller	do	5,265.68
Robert M. Murphy	do	5,157.35
James E. Nugent	do	6,382.56
Robert E. Rightmyer	do	5,719.06
John A. Ruhl	do	4,180.39
Andrew J. Shannon	do	3,346.37
Glenn A. Trofast	do	3,582.59
Samuel E. Virden II	do	3,936.91
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
Howard K. Chapman, Jr.	do	3,162.98
John W. Flatley	do	2,083.84
John H. Holmead	do	2,903.40
W. Trigg Miller	do	1,014.47
Robert J. Riekey	do	665.00
Joseph E. Vaughan	do	631.92
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF		
Majorie C. Hymans	Stenographer	847.12
McGuire, James N.	Investigator	1,080.42
Travel and miscellaneous expense		18,112.59

EXPENDITURES IN PREVIOUS PERIOD NOT REPORTED AGAINST 1956 APPROPRIATION

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
General Services Administration:		
W. Trigg Miller	Investigator	\$362.31
Federal Bureau of Investigation:		
Carl L. Bennett	do	844.12
Richard A. Miller	do	844.12
Robert M. Murphy	do	826.75
James E. Nugent	do	1,003.63
Robert E. Rightmyer	do	916.80
Travel and miscellaneous expenses		4,663.54
Total		9,461.27

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$500,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported	
Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956	137,930.35
Total amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956	137,930.35
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956	362,069.65

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 11, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Corhal D. Orescan.....	Clerk and staff director.	\$7,399.98
Kenneth Sprankle.....	do.	7,399.98
Paul M. Wilson.....	do.	7,399.98
Jay B. Howe.....	Staff assistant.	6,808.86
Ross P. Pope.....	do.	6,808.86
Robert M. Moyer.....	do.	6,808.86
Carson W. Culp.....	do.	6,808.86
Samuel W. Crosby.....	do.	6,808.86
Harris H. Huston.....	do.	6,808.86
Frank Sanders.....	do.	6,288.66
Eugene B. Wilhelm.....	do.	6,288.66
George S. Green.....	Clerk to minority.	6,325.80
E. L. Eckloff.....	Clerk to majority.	6,325.80
Robert P. Williams.....	Editor.	5,917.14
Robert L. Michaels.....	Staff assistant.	5,322.60
G. Homer Skarin.....	do.	4,727.94
Earl C. Silsby.....	do.	4,564.44
Lawrence C. Miller.....	Assistant editor.	3,723.66
Francis G. Merrill.....	Staff assistant.	3,552.42
Samuel R. Preston.....	Junior staff assistant.	3,124.26
Donald R. Bridges.....	Clerical assistant.	2,353.50
Donald F. Berens.....	do.	2,267.88
John C. Pugh.....	Consultant.	1,461.00
Randolph Thomas.....	Janitor-messenger.	1,601.52
Delores Cropper.....	Clerk-stenographer to the chairman.	2,610.42
Julia M. Elliott.....	Clerk-stenographer.	2,610.42
Rose Ann Nimitz.....	do.	2,610.42
Mary A. Vaughan.....	do.	2,610.42
Phyllis N. Troy.....	do.	2,610.42
William J. Neary.....	do.	2,610.42
Shirley Rae Colley.....	do.	2,610.42
Catherine D. Norrell.....	do.	2,175.35
Mildred Burnham.....	do.	2,610.42
Ruth M. Young.....	do.	2,610.42
Donald L. Bernard.....	do.	2,610.42
Agnes Norton.....	do.	2,610.42
Edwin A. Sheehan.....	do.	2,610.42
Molly O'Day Saguto.....	do.	2,524.78
Rose Marie Kline.....	do.	1,626.12
Margie H. Trew.....	do.	2,610.42
James W. Dudley.....	do.	2,610.42
John G. Clevenger.....	do.	2,610.42
Charles C. Andersen.....	do.	2,610.42
Gladys Kofmehl.....	do.	2,610.42
Frank B. Melchior.....	do.	2,507.64
Monica Smith.....	Clerk-stenographer to the ranking minority member.	2,524.80
Frank Mentillo.....	Clerk-stenographer.	2,353.50
Lenore Cummings.....	do.	1,961.25
Baert Devos Brand.....	do.	1,968.18
Margaret D. Lane.....	do.	2,032.65
Roma E. Jaques.....	do.	1,395.68
Jane Andrews.....	do.	1,176.75
Luman H. Long.....	do.	1,740.28
Barbara Grey.....	do.	870.14
Elsaine M. Hopkins.....	do.	392.25
Barbara J. Groves.....	do.	392.25

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$435,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	
Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	196,918.14
Total amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	196,918.14
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	238,081.86

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to January 3, 1957, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert W. Smart.....	Chief counsel.	\$7,400.00
John R. Blandford.....	Counsel.	7,366.00
Charles F. Ducander.....	do.	7,310.45
Philip W. Kelleher.....	do.	7,310.45
Janice G. Angell.....	Clerical staff.	3,209.88
Berniece Kalinowski.....	do.	3,209.88
Oneta L. Stockstill.....	do.	2,811.67
L. Louise Ellis.....	do.	2,811.67
Marie M. Abbott.....	do.	2,262.89
James A. Deakins.....	do.	2,610.43
John J. Courtney.....	Special counsel.	7,523.31
Edward T. Fogo.....	Staff assistant.	5,290.21
Lloyd R. Kuhn.....	do.	4,081.75
Dorothy Britton.....	Secretary.	2,828.08
Katherine Staggs.....	do.	2,653.93
Adeline Tolerton.....	Clerk.	2,653.93
Ethel L. Mott.....	do.	2,653.93
James Woolls.....	Staff assistant.	756.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$150,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....91,302.17

Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Jan. 3, 1957.....30,807.64

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1955, to Jan. 3, 1957.....122,112.81

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1957.....27,887.19

CARL VINSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JANUARY 1, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to January 1, 1957, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert L. Cardon.....	Clerk and counsel.	\$7,399.98
Orman S. Fink.....	Professional staff.	7,399.98
John E. Barriere.....	do.	7,399.98
Elsie G. Whitney.....	Deputy clerk.	4,951.08
Helen E. Long.....	Assistant clerk.	3,723.66
Mary W. Layton.....	Secretary.	3,723.66
Employees pursuant to H. Res. 203 Subcommittee on Housing:		
Eleanor Hamilton.....	Research assistant.	4,100.46
Alberta Masumiam.....	Secretary.	3,021.48
John J. McEwan, Jr.....	Housing economist.	6,500.46
Robert R. Poston.....	Chief counsel.	7,399.98
Betty B. Ridgell.....	Clerk.	3,329.76

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$150,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....63,248.41

Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....31,328.54

Total amount expended from July 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956.....94,576.95

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....55,423.05

BRENT SPENCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
W. N. McLeod, Jr.....	Clerk.	\$7,400.00
Wendell E. Cable.....	Minority clerk.	6,258.96
George R. Stewart.....	Attorney.	6,808.86
Ruth Butterworth.....	Assistant clerk.	4,031.94
Margaret S. Rogers.....	do.	2,473.44
Dixon D. Davis.....	do.	1,851.68
William Gerber.....	Special attorney (appointed July 9, 1956).	7,071.09
George W. McCown.....	Research analyst (appointed July 1, 1956).	2,439.13
Leonard O. Hilder.....	Investigator (appointed July 9, to Oct. 31, 1956).	3,126.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$2,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....74.03

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956.....1,801.09

Total amount expended from Feb. 24, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956.....1,875.17

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....124.83

JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Chairman.

EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

JANUARY 11, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Fred G. Hussey.....	Chief clerk.	\$7,399.98
Russell C. Derrickson.....	Chief investigator.	7,399.98
James M. Brewbaker.....	General counsel.	7,399.98
John O. Graham.....	Minority clerk.	7,399.98
Kennedy W. Ward.....	Assistant general counsel.	7,399.98
Kathryn Kivett.....	Assistant clerk.	3,226.98
Jeanne Thivon.....	Assistant clerk—minority.	3,226.98
Gloria Ann Gaysden.....	Assistant clerk.	3,226.98
Marion O. Riddiford.....	do.	3,226.98
Mary Lynn Venuto.....	do.	268.91
Michael T. Taylor.....	Staff assistant.	1,675.80

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$125,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....36,025.17

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956.....13,934.91

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956.....49,960.04

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....75,039.96

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford.....	Staff administrator and committee clerk.	\$7,399.98
Roy J. Bullock.....	Staff consultant.....	7,106.10
Albert C. F. Westphal.....	do.....	7,106.10
Dumond Peek Hill.....	do.....	14,990.07
Sheldon Z. Kaplan.....	do.....	7,106.10
June Nigh.....	Staff assistant.....	3,723.66
Winifred G. Osborne.....	do.....	3,638.04
Helen C. Mattas.....	do.....	3,638.04
Myrtle M. Melvin.....	do.....	3,638.04
Helen L. Hashagen.....	do.....	3,638.04
Mary L. O'Brien.....	do.....	2,952.96
Roosevelt Taylor.....	Messenger.....	2,839.01

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$75,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 10,583.29

Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 12,150.81

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 22,734.10

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 52,265.90

¹ For period Aug. 15 to Dec. 31, 1956, inclusive.

² For period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1956, inclusive.

JAMES P. RICHARDS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JANUARY 23, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to January 3, 1957, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Expenses, July 1, 1956 through Jan. 3, 1957:		
Full committee.....		\$4,377.92
Special Donable Property Subcommittee.....		10,463.41
Special Government Activities Subcommittee.....		25,993.79
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.....		39,560.49
International Operations Subcommittee.....		22,641.54
Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.....		42,654.94
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.....		18,719.32
Military Operations Subcommittee.....		37,582.27
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.....		23,450.24
Special Government Information Subcommittee.....		30,044.75
Special Water Resources and Power Subcommittee.....		18,647.82
Salaries, full committee, July 1-Dec. 31, 1956:		
Orville S. Poland, general counsel.....		6,853.98
Christine Ray Davis, staff director.....		7,399.98
William Pincus, associate general counsel.....		7,180.33
Martha C. Roland, staff member.....		5,694.18
J. Robert Brown, staff member July 1-31, 1956.....		887.10
Dolores Fel'Dotto, clerk-stenographer.....		3,937.80
Ann E. McLachlan, clerk-stenographer Sept. 1-Oct. 31, 1956.....		1,075.66
Mona Keating, clerk-stenographer.....		2,760.30
Earle J. Wade, staff member.....		3,496.74
Helen M. Boyer, minority staff director.....		6,437.28
John Philip Carlson, minority counsel.....		5,694.18

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Expenses, July 1, 1956, through Jan. 3, 1957.—Continued

Full committee.....	\$4,377.92
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Hon. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, chairman:	
Elmer W. Henderson, counsel.....	6,166.86
William A. Young, professional staff member.....	5,789.08
Emmet V. Mittlebeeler, professional staff member, July 1-Aug. 31, 1956.....	1,338.28
David Glick, investigator.....	4,324.72
Ann E. McLachlan, clerk-stenographer, July 1-Aug. 31, 1956; Nov. 1, 1956-Jan. 3, 1957.....	2,205.10
Clara Armstrong, minority-clerical.....	2,740.97
Expenses.....	885.23
Total.....	23,450.24
Military Operations Subcommittee, Hon. CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman:	
Michael P. Balwan, staff director, July 1-Aug. 17, 1956.....	1,777.87
Herbert Roback, director of investigations, July 1-Aug. 31, 1956; staff director, Sept. 1-Jan. 3, 1957.....	6,922.34
James Eckhart, assistant counsel.....	4,640.51
Earl J. Morgan, investigator.....	4,640.51
Robert J. McElroy, investigator.....	3,568.07
Sylvia L. Swartzel, clerk-stenographer.....	3,285.09
Mollie Jo Hughes, clerk-stenographer.....	3,285.09
Arlene Roback, clerical (special project, months).....	839.30
Library of Congress, reimbursement for salary of Carey Brewer, Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1956.....	3,768.74
Expenses.....	4,854.75
Total.....	37,582.27
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN, chairman:	
James R. Naughton, professional staff member.....	5,184.70
Delphis C. Goldberg, professional staff member.....	5,109.12
Francis X. McLaughlin, investigator.....	3,698.67
Eileen M. Anderson, clerk-stenographer.....	3,089.22
Mary E. Davis, clerk-stenographer, July 16-Aug. 31, 1956.....	588.37
Expenses.....	1,049.24
Total.....	18,719.32

Public Works and Resources Subcommittee, Hon. EARL CHUDOFF, chairman:	
Arthur Perlman, staff director.....	6,922.34
James A. Langman, counsel.....	6,620.15
John B. O'Brien, Jr., investigator.....	5,033.60
Miles Q. Romney, professional staff member.....	4,577.09
Clarence A. Winder, consultant.....	1,032.74
Irene Manning, clerk-stenographer.....	3,010.90
Joan Heiny, clerk-stenographer.....	2,288.29
Expenses.....	13,199.83
Total.....	42,654.94

International Operations Subcommittee, Hon. PORTER HARDY, Jr., chairman:	
Maurice J. Mountain, staff director.....	6,620.15
Walton Woods, investigator.....	5,273.86
Charles Rothenberg:	
Special counsel, July 1-Aug. 31, 1956.....	1,774.20
Consultant, Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1956.....	2,514.02
Phyllis Seymour, clerk-stenographer.....	3,285.09
Angela Hall, clerk-stenographer, Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1956.....	1,875.65
Mary E. Davis, stenographer, July 1-15, 1956.....	196.13
Expenses.....	1,102.44
Total.....	22,641.54

Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, Hon. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN, chairman:	
Curtis E. Johnson, staff director.....	6,922.34
Jerome S. Plapinger, counsel.....	6,922.34
Stanley T. Fisher, accountant-investigator.....	5,184.70
Hal M. Christensen, associate counsel.....	4,723.66
John L. Anderson, investigator.....	4,590.68
A. Carl Carey, Jr., assistant counsel.....	4,590.68
Elizabeth D. Heater, clerk-stenographer.....	3,010.89
Barbara L. Tork, stenographer.....	2,131.68
Expenses.....	1,483.62
Total.....	39,560.49

Special Government Activities Subcommittee, Hon. JACK BROOKS, chairman:	
Vernon McDaniel, staff director.....	6,922.34
William Huskey, investigator.....	4,264.57
John E. Moore, investigator.....	3,694.34
Irma Reel, clerk-stenographer.....	2,740.97
William Townsley, counsel.....	5,139.37
Expenses.....	3,232.20
Total.....	25,993.79

Expenses, July 1, 1956, through Jan. 3, 1957.—Continued

Special Subcommittee on Donable Property, Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, chairman:	
Ray Ward, staff director.....	\$6,922.34
Margaret O'Connor, clerk-stenographer.....	2,785.66
Expenses.....	754.41
Total.....	10,463.41
Special Subcommittee on Government Information, Hon. JOHN E. MOSS, chairman:	
Samuel J. Archibald, staff director.....	6,922.34
John J. Mitchell, chief counsel.....	6,809.00
J. Lacey Reynolds, senior consultant.....	5,637.99
William Fairfield, investigator, July 1 to Sept. 12, 1956.....	2,099.33
Helen K. Beasley, clerk-stenographer.....	3,010.90
Catherine Hartke, clerk-stenographer.....	3,010.90
Expenses.....	2,554.29
Total.....	30,044.75

Special Subcommittee on Water Resources and Power, Hon. ROBERT E. JONES, chairman:	
William C. Wise, staff director.....	6,922.34
William A. Lang, Jr., investigator.....	3,687.04
Roy F. Bessey, consultant.....	2,600.00
Ann A. Dominek, clerk-stenographer.....	2,810.64
Sally Wise, stenographer.....	907.02
Expenses.....	1,710.78
Total.....	18,647.82

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... 995,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 621,766.18

Amount expended from July 1, 1956 to Jan. 3, 1957..... 274,136.49

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1955 to Jan. 3, 1957..... 895,902.67

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1957..... 99,097.33

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

JANUARY 15, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Langston, Julian P.....	Chief clerk.....	\$6,808.86
Savage, Marjorie.....	Assistant clerk.....	6,437.29
Watson, Jack W.....	do.....	5,322.62
Cannon, Lura.....	do.....	4,564.46

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$10,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 751.48

Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 710.15

Total amount expended from Jan. 30, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 1,461.63

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 8,538.37

OMAR BURLESON,
Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY FEDERAL PRINTING AND PAPERWORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

JANUARY 7, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Billings, Philip B.	Legal counsel	\$5,694.18
Campana, Olga Marie	Research analyst	1,734.53
Fodor, Susan Agnes	do	477.89
Haley, John F.	Staff director	6,065.76
McWhorter, Julian H.	Technical adviser	5,694.18
Poore, Asselia S.	Research analyst	3,295.50
Prout, Marjorie A.	do	2,439.18
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		33,076.33
Amount expended from July 1, 1956 to Dec. 31, 1956		27,344.95
Total amount expended from Aug. 1, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956		60,421.28
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956		14,578.72

OMAR BURLISON,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS JANUARY 9, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
PROFESSIONAL STAFF		
George W. Abbott	Counsel	\$6,717.83
Sidney L. McFarland	Engineering consultant	6,262.68
John L. Taylor	Territories consultant	6,262.68
George H. Soule, Jr.	Minerals and lands consultant	6,262.68
CLERICAL STAFF		
Nancy J. Arnold	Chief clerk	5,545.56
Nelda Boding	Clerk	3,552.42
Gertrude S. Harris	do	3,552.42
Laura Ann Moran	do	3,269.88
Eve Fatznick	do	3,269.88
Geraldine W. Eaker	Clerk (July 1 to Aug. 4, inclusive)	541.61

House Resolution 31	\$50,000.00
H. Resolution 629	10,000.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	60,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	38,278.11
Amount expended from July 1, 1956 to Dec. 31, 1956	18,645.95

Total amount expended from Feb. 24, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956	46,924.06
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956	13,075.94

¹ Includes \$3,653.23 paid to Eugene D. Eaton, research consultant, in salary for period July 16 to Oct. 31, 1956, inclusive.

CLAIR ENGLE,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JANUARY 2, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Clerical staff:		
Elton J. Layton	Clerk	\$7,400.00
Kenneth J. Painter	First assistant clerk	5,396.94
Herman C. Beasley	Assistant clerk	4,597.15
Georgia G. Glas-	Assistant clerk-steno-	3,295.50
mann	nographer	
Helen A. Grickis	do	3,295.50
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	2,781.70
Margaret J. Beach	Clerk-typist (H. Res. 105, H. Res. 117)	2,610.43
Pauline Chaternuck	Assistant clerk-steno-	473.18
	nographer (to July 31, 1956, H. Res. 105, H. Res. 117)	
Professional staff:		
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	7,400.00
Kurt Borchardt	Legal counsel	7,400.00
Sam G. Spal	Research specialist	7,400.00
Martin W. Cunningham	Aviation consultant	7,400.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$60,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	19,995.36
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956	12,983.71

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956	32,979.07
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956 (approximate)	27,020.93

OREN HARRIS,

Acting Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JANUARY 15, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bess E. Dick	Staff director	\$7,399.98
Bessie M. Orcutt	Administrative assistant	6,808.86
William R. Foley	General counsel	7,399.98
Walter M. Bosterman	Legislative assistant	7,399.98
Thomas F. Broden	Counsel	6,065.76
Walter R. Lee	Legislative assistant	7,399.98
Velma Smedley	Clerical staff	4,564.44
Violet Bern	do	4,237.50
Anne J. Berger	do	4,237.50
Lola Bikul	do	3,723.66
Frances Christy	do	4,151.88
Helen Goldsmith	do	3,980.58
Mary D. Weil	do	3,295.50

SALARIES PAID JULY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1956 PURSUANT TO H. RES. 98 AND H. RES. 355, 84TH CONG.

Herbert N. Maletz	Counsel, Antitrust Subcommittee	\$6,437.28
Kenneth R. Harkins	Cocounsel, Antitrust Subcommittee	6,065.76
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.	Associate Counsel, Antitrust Subcommittee	6,065.76
Jerrold Walden	do	1,859.66

SALARIES PAID JULY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1956 PURSUANT TO H. RES. 98 AND H. RES. 355, 84TH CONG.—continued

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Leonard Appel	Assistant Counsel, Antitrust Subcommittee	\$5,322.60
Thomas H. McGrall	do	2,890.81
Julian H. Singman	do	4,564.44
Herbert Fuchs	do	3,863.70
Lucille Brooks	Clerical	3,980.58
Gertrude C. Burak	do	3,552.42
Roberta Eisenberg	do	3,021.48
Elizabeth Meekins	do	2,867.34
Michael Kelemonick	do	2,696.04
Marianne Higgs	do	228.74
Robert Bauman	Messenger	1,678.02
Shelia Warren White	Clerical, Antitrust Subcommittee	250.00

Funds for preparation of United States Code, District of Columbia Code, and revision of the laws:

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year):	
Unexpended balance June 30, 1956	\$83,279.02
Expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1956	24,442.26
Balance, Dec. 31, 1956	58,836.76

B. Revision of the laws:	
Appropriated by Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957	16,500.00
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1956	7,414.98
Balance, Dec. 31, 1956	9,085.02

C. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code (no year):	
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1956	2,764.01
Expended	0
Balance, Dec. 31, 1956	2,764.01

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	225,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	126,437.25
Amount expended from July to Dec. 31, 1956	62,110.38

Total amount expended from Mar. 30, 1955, to Dec. 12, 1956	188,547.63
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Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956	36,452.37
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EMANUEL CELLER,

Chairman.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

JANUARY 15, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Drewry	Chief counsel	\$7,301.46
Bernard J. Zinke	Counsel	6,808.86
Charles F. Warren	Assistant counsel	4,564.44
Frances Still	Clerk	5,471.22
William B. Winfield	Assistant clerk	4,066.20
Edith Gordon	Secretary	3,226.98
Ruth Brookshire	Assistant clerk	3,226.98
Vera Barker	Secretary	3,226.98
Shirley Schwartz	Minority clerk	4,066.20

H. Res. 89	\$50,000.00
H. Res. 366	25,000.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	75,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	40,154.39
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956	20,683.16

Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1956	60,837.55
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Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... \$14,162.45
 Estimated additional obligations..... 2,744.40
 Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 654)..... 10,000.00
 Amount expended from July 27 to Dec. 31, 1956..... 5,090.55
 Balance as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 4,909.45
 All vouchers have not been submitted.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

JANUARY 11, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Frederick C. Belen	Chief counsel	\$7,399.98
Charles E. Johnson	Counsel	7,143.24
Henry C. Cassell	Clerk	6,455.88
Weldon T. Ellis, Jr.	Professional staff member	6,455.88
John B. Price	Assistant clerk	3,809.34
Lillian Hopkins	do.	3,723.66
Lucy K. Daley	do.	3,552.42
Elsie Thornton	Stenographer	2,824.50
Blanche Simons	do.	2,824.50

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$75,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 16,588.60
 Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 13,960.08

Total amount expended from Aug. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 20,548.68
 Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 44,451.32

TOM MURRAY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JANUARY 14, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles G. Tierney	Chief clerk and counsel	\$7,400.00
Robert F. McConnell	Counsel	7,400.00
Joseph H. McGann, Sr.	Consultant	6,808.86
Margaret R. Beiter	Assistant chief clerk	5,322.60
S. Philip Cohen	Staff assistant	3,809.34
Helen Dooley	do.	4,564.44
Helen A. Thompson	do.	3,766.50
Louise B. Cullen	do.	3,766.50
Herman J. Sloves	Staff assistant (July 1, through Aug. 7, 1956)	765.42
Estes Saunders	Clerk-messenger	1,839.72
Anna McHale	Staff assistant (from Aug. 8, 1956)	1,196.38

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$50,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... \$24,377.00
 Amount expended from June 30, to Dec. 31, 1956..... 4,420.42

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956..... 28,797.42
 Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 21,202.58

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JANUARY 10, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thomas M. Carruthers	Clerk	\$5,322.60
Barbara M. Thornton	Assistant clerk	3,295.58
Jane Snader	Minority clerk	4,151.80

HOWARD W. SMITH,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 29, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Richard Arens	Director	\$7,399.98
Juliette P. Joray	Clerk	4,802.46
Isabel B. Nagel	Clerk-stenographer	3,295.50
Courtney E. Owens	Investigator	5,694.18
Rosella Purdy	Secretary to counsel	3,963.48
Carolyn Roberts	Assistant chief of reference section	3,723.66
Thelma I. Searce	Secretary to investigators	3,963.48
Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	Counsel	7,399.98
Anne D. Turner	Chief of reference section	4,727.94
William A. Wheeler	Investigator	5,901.42

STANDING COMMITTEE

Alice W. Anderson	Information analyst	3,124.26
Donald T. Appell	Investigator	6,140.04
Margaret B. Attinello	Information specialist	2,610.42
Karl Baarslag	Consultant	6,140.04
Kay Baird	Clerk-stenographer	2,995.80
Suanne Blair	Clerk-typist (terminated Aug. 31, 1956)	613.24
Frank T. Bonora	Investigator	3,804.96
Jeanne M. Cassebaum	Clerk-typist (appointed Aug. 13, 1956)	1,390.76
Raymond T. Collins	Investigator	3,723.66
Patricia R. Crovato	Clerk-typist	1,873.98
Anniel Cunningham	Information analyst	3,088.58
John Davies	Clerk-typist (terminated Aug. 11, 1956)	419.05
Barbara H. Edelschein	Editor	2,606.04
Elizabeth L. Edinger	Clerk-stenographer	3,124.26

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—CON.		
Karl E. Ettinger	Special consultant (Aug. 15-Aug. 31, 1956)	\$277.71
Helen M. Gittines	Research analyst	3,723.66
Ann C. Goldsmith	Clerk-typist (terminated Sept. 8, 1956)	625.10
Joan Haletsky	Clerk-typist (terminated Aug. 15, 1956)	459.93
William F. Heimlich	Consultant (Aug. 15-Oct. 15, 1956)	1,546.84
Lillian E. Howard	Research analyst	3,552.42
Vada Hummel	Clerk-stenographer (July 11-Aug. 31, 1956)	677.55
William Jackson Jones	Investigator	4,951.08
Olive M. King	Editor	3,489.62
Stephen V. Kopunek	Clerk-typist	2,086.64
Regina McCall	Clerk-typist (appointed Oct. 1, 1956)	919.86
Joseph P. Orsulak	Clerk-typist (appointed Nov. 19, 1956)	391.54
Katharine Phillips	Switchboard operator	2,053.80
Maureen Roselle	Clerk-stenographer	2,439.18
Dolores F. Scotti	Investigator	3,723.66
Josephine Sheetz	Clerk-stenographer	2,439.18
Lela Mae Stiles	Clerk-typist	2,439.18
Cele Frey Sweeney	do.	2,267.88
Ruth Tansill	Information analyst (terminated Aug. 31, 1956)	1,041.42
Max O. Truitt, Jr.	Clerk-typist (terminated Sept. 15, 1956)	909.27
D. Pauline Umberson	Clerk-typist (terminated Aug. 31, 1956)	613.24
Lorraine N. Veley	Clerk-stenographer	3,124.26
Vera L. Watts	Clerk-stenographer (appointed Aug. 1, 1956)	2,418.00
Richard S. Weil	Research analyst	3,980.58
Billie Wheeler	Clerk-stenographer (terminated Aug. 31, 1956)	1,012.86
George C. Williams	Investigator	4,951.08

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$500,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 343,381.60
 Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956..... 133,220.35

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956..... 476,610.95
 Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956..... 23,389.05

FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
FULL COMMITTEE		
Oliver E. Meadows	Staff director	\$7,399.98
Edwin B. Patterson	Counsel	7,399.98
Harold A. L. Lawrence	Professional staff (minority)	6,808.86
J. Buford Jenkins	Housing consultant	6,511.62
George Fisher	Clerk	6,808.86

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
FULL COMMITTEE—continued		
Ida Rowan.....	Clerk (minority).....	\$6,808.86
Paul K. Jones.....	Assistant clerk.....	5,322.60
Helen A. Bondi.....	do.....	4,151.88
Alice V. Matthews.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,638.04
George J. Turner.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,509.58
INVESTIGATING STAFF		
Sam Hardy.....	Investigator.....	787.99
W. N. Furey.....	do.....	3,031.70
Adin M. Dwyer.....	Staff member.....	6,114.16
Joanne Doyle.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	2,921.84
Jean Johnson.....	do.....	3,838.84

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1st and 2d sess., 84th).....	\$85,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	40,199.53
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956.....	25,625.79
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956.....	65,825.32
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	19,174.68

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

JANUARY 18, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Full committee:		
Leo H. Irwin, clerk (C).....		\$7,399.98
Russell E. Train, minority adviser (P) to Nov. 9, 1956.....		5,262.21
Thomas A. Martin, assistant clerk (P).....		7,106.10
John M. Martin, Jr., professional assistant (P).....		6,258.96
James W. Riddell, professional assistant (P).....		6,258.96
Frances C. Russell, staff assistant (C).....		4,515.42
Susan Alice Taylor, staff assistant (C).....		4,066.20
Virginia M. Butler, staff assistant (C).....		3,338.34
Anne Gordon, staff assistant (C).....		3,338.34
Grace G. Kagan, staff assistant (C).....		3,338.34
Irene Wade, staff assistant (C).....		3,338.34
Virginia Brannock, staff assistant (C).....		3,021.48
Frances E. Donovan, staff assistant (C).....		3,021.48
Hughlon Greene, messenger.....		2,048.09
Walter B. Little, messenger.....		2,048.09
Expenses, full committee.....		1,909.87

Customs, Tariffs and Reciprocal Trade Agreements Subcommittee, Hon. HALE BOGGS, chairman:		
Edwin G. Martin, counsel from Aug. 27, 1956.....		5,097.76
Loyle A. Morrison, chief economist from Aug. 27, 1956.....		5,097.76
Charles Nutter, administrative officer from Aug. 27, 1956.....		5,097.76
Myer Rashish, consultant from Sept. 22, 1956.....		3,908.36
Robert L. Treanor, research economist, from Oct. 1, 1956.....		2,512.68
Harriet I. Lane, staff assistant (C) from Aug. 19, 1956.....		2,416.70
Gizella Huber, research economist from Sept. 20, 1956.....		2,252.77
Mary G. Chapin, staff assistant (C) from Oct. 15, 1956.....		1,275.74
Fannie Sue Vaneas, staff assistant (C) from Dec. 1, 1956.....		503.58
Expenses.....		4,217.71
Total.....		32,380.82

Excise Taxes Subcommittee, Hon. AIME J. FORAND, chairman:		
Milton J. Kolb, consultant from Oct. 9, 1956.....		\$4,375.00
Charles W. Hester, consultant from Oct. 15, 1956.....		3,124.44
Jack Poe, consultant from Oct. 21, 1956.....		2,877.77
June A. Kendall, staff assistant (C) from Oct. 5, 1956.....		1,799.55
Martha L. Lockwood, staff assistant (C) from Dec. 17, 1956.....		187.05
Expenses.....		2,370.95
Total.....		14,734.76

Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee, Hon. WILBUR D. MILLS, chairman:		
Expenses.....		20,680.89
Total.....		20,680.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditures.....	325,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	-10,469.92
Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	-67,796.47

Total amount expended July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956, and previously reported.....	78,266.39
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	246,733.61

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	5,000.00
Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditures.....	325,000.00

Total.....	330,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	10,469.92
Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	-1,909.87
Amount expended, subcommittees.....	-67,796.47

Total amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	69,706.34
	+10,469.92
	-80,176.26
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	249,823.74

JERE COOPER,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

JANUARY 1, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Everette MacIntyre.....	Staff director and general counsel.....	\$7,399.98
Wm. Summers Johnson.....	Chief economist and assistant staff director.....	6,808.86
Marie M. Stewart.....	Clerk.....	3,552.42
Jane M. Deem.....	Administrative assistant, clerk.....	3,552.42
Harry S. Weidberg.....	Assistant counsel and investigator.....	5,173.98
Irving Maness.....	do.....	5,173.98
Justinus Gould.....	do.....	5,173.98
Lois E. Allison.....	Economist.....	3,616.62
Eunice V. Hutton.....	Research analyst, secretary.....	3,552.42
Katherine C. Blackburn.....	Research analyst.....	3,423.96
Clarence D. Everett.....	Investigator.....	3,552.42
Milton S. Fairfax.....	Secretary.....	3,552.42
Ila D. Coe.....	Stenographer.....	2,696.04
Clara G. Romero.....	do.....	2,696.04
Alice Fay Ebert.....	do.....	647.50
Margaret Fallon Palmer.....	Research analyst.....	3,295.50
Warren H. Biscailuz.....	Assistant counsel and investigator.....	606.34

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Wm. F. Vail.....	Stenographer, typist.....	\$449.34
Victor P. Dalmas.....	Adviser to minority members.....	4,534.32
Mildred C. Darrow.....	Secretary, stenographer to minority.....	2,867.34
Harry Olsher.....	Assistant to the chairman.....	2,368.28

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$330,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	210,912.56
Amount expended from July 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	82,449.79

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956.....	293,362.35
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	36,637.65

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION

JANUARY 11, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

No funds have been expended by the select committee for staff salaries.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$10,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	4,334.91
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1956.....	79.42

Total amount expended from July 21, 1955 to Dec. 31, 1956.....	4,414.33
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1956.....	5,585.67

WINFIELD K. DENTON,
Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1956

JANUARY 31, 1957.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 5-month-and-3-days' period from August 1, 1956, to January 3, 1957, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 5-month, 3-day period
Gillis W. Long.....	Chief counsel.....	\$5,787.53
Richard T. Allen.....	Chief investigator.....	5,155.89
C. P. J. Mooney.....	Associate chief counsel.....	2,009.93
Raymond D. Watts.....	Associate counsel.....	1,580.39
J. Russell Anders.....	do.....	837.56
Ruth Heritage.....	Clerk.....	4,524.21
Barbara Groves.....	Secretary.....	418.92
Total.....		20,314.43

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$30,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	None
Amount expended from Aug. 1, 1956 to Jan. 3, 1957.....	25,984.76
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1957 (approximate).....	4,015.24

NOTE.—Bills outstanding, incurred prior to Jan. 3, 1957.

CLIFFORD DAVIS,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

444. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Civil Defense of the District of Columbia, pursuant to Public Law 686, 81st Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

445. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of December 31, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 554, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

446. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to provide mail delivery service to rural patrons by the most efficient and economical means possible, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

447. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to make the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422), providing for the appointment of special policemen by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, applicable to Government departments and agencies"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

448. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the designation of holidays for the officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia for pay and leave purposes, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

449. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 3 of the act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

450. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 544 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the bonds of United States marshals"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

451. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to fees of United States marshals"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

452. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 3238 of title 18, United States Code"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

453. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize funds for the improvement by the Secretary of Commerce of the Pentagon road network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va.,

and to provide for the transfer of such highways to the Commonwealth of Virginia"; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 30. Resolution providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 29; with amendment (Rept. No. 35). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 68. Resolution to provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 67; with amendment (Rept. No. 36). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 87. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 86; with amendment (Rept. No. 37). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 105. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 104; without amendment (Rept. No. 38). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 114. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 113; with amendment (Rept. No. 39). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 125. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; with amendment (Rept. No. 40). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 126. Resolution providing for certain additional employees; with amendment (Rept. No. 41). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 127. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 94; with amendment (Rept. No. 42). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 136. Resolution to provide funds for necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Committee on the District of Columbia; with amendment (Rept. No. 43). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 140. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 139; without amendment (Rept. No. 44). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 143. Resolution to provide funds for the investigations and studies made by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to House Resolution 64; with amendment (Rept. No. 45). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 144. Resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives to insure the funds of his office; without amendment (Rept. No. 46). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 146. Resolution providing for expenses of investigations authorized by House Resolution 56;

with amendment (Rept. No. 47). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 150. Resolution to provide funds for necessary expenses of the Committee on House Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 48). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 151. Resolution granting 1 year's salary to the estate of Edward Joseph Marshall, late an employee of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 49). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 152. Resolution providing for expenses of investigations authorized pursuant to House Resolution 99; without amendment (Rept. No. 50). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. House Joint Resolution 209. Joint resolution to provide interim assistance, through the Federal National Mortgage Association, in relieving the shortage of funds for home loans pending further investigation of housing credit conditions; without amendment (Rept. No. 51). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOPER: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4090. A bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates; without amendment (Rept. No. 52). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska:

H. R. 4555. A bill to enable corn producers to participate in the 1957 soil-bank and price-support program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 4556. A bill to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$12,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct-loan program for veterans, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe a rate of interest on guaranteed and direct loans of not more than 5 percent per annum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BARING:

H. R. 4557. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the district of Nevada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 4558. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims for basic and overtime compensation of employees of the Alaska Road Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4559. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 4560. A bill providing for price reporting and research with respect to forest products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 4561. A bill to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the

Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 4562. A bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHUDOFF:

H. R. 4563. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.35; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLEVENGER:

H. R. 4564. A bill to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:

H. R. 4565. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 4566. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide relief with respect to the tax treatment of damages in antitrust actions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 4567. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 4568. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 4569. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 4570. A bill to reduce the rate of tax on transportation of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 4571. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to provide for regulation of the amount of radio and television program time which may be devoted to advertising; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 4572. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code (relating to copyrights) to provide that reception of radio or television programs or the playing of phonographic records in hotels shall not constitute public performances for profit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 4573. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H. R. 4574. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to provide that insured mortgages may be sold to and held by individuals if such mortgages are serviced by approved mortgagees while they are so held; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 4575. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of employers who are engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce, to eliminate certain exemptions,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 4576. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped; to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KRUEGER:

H. R. 4577. A bill for the purpose of constructing at the Dunseith, N. Dak., port of entry Federal facilities for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 4578. A bill to provide a method for computing parity prices for manufacturing milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LECOMPTE (by request):

H. R. 4579. A bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, to regulate supply of crops and to thereby guard against famine and destitution in any part of the United States and its possessions and in other nations, to promote orderly marketing of crops, to insure against unduly depressive price levels, and to establish a board and corporations for such purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McFALL:

H. R. 4580. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project, in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McINTOSH:

H. R. 4581. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 4582. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain seven units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 4583. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 4584. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project, in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 4585. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

H. R. 4586. A bill to provide for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System established by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NIMTZ:

H. R. 4587. A bill to provide an exemption from participation in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. R. 4588. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 4589. A bill to enable corn producers to participate in the 1957 soil-bank and price-support programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 4590. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees

in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 4591. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 4592. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide 20 days of sick leave a year for employees with service-connected disabilities of 10 percent or more; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 4593. A bill to provide for the control of certain advertising on federally owned or controlled lands adjacent to the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and to encourage such control on other lands adjacent to such National System; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 4594. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 4595. A bill to amend the act of May 17, 1910, with respect to the composition and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 4596. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit a Representative to the Congress to nominate as a candidate to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, or the United States Air Force Academy, a person domiciled at any place in the State from which such Representative is elected; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 4597. A bill to provide a 30 percent credit against the Federal individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 4598. A bill to establish a program of scholarship aid and long-term loans to students in higher education and to provide facilities assistance to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 4599. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, with respect to medical services and supplies; selection of physicians; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. R. 4600. A bill to provide more adequate retirement benefits for members of the Reserve components of the armed services who have served in World War I, World War II, and the Korean campaign; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 4601. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy or his designee to convey a two hundred forty and fifty-five one-hundredths-acre tract of land situated near the city of Grand Prairie, in Dallas County, Tex., to the State of Texas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 4602. A bill to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$12,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct loan program for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. R. 4603. A bill relating to the construction of school facilities in areas affected by school integration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 4604. A bill to amend the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to encourage home mortgage financing in areas of investment capital shortage by providing that mortgage sellers in such areas shall not be required to make certain capital contributions in connection with the purchase of mortgages by the association; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 4605. A bill to provide that 25 percentum of the national service life insurance fund may be invested in making direct home loans to veterans; to increase the maximum loan entitlement of veterans under section 512 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and to expedite action on certain applications of veterans for direct home loans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. R. 4606. A bill to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$12,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct loan program for veterans, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe a rate of interest on guaranteed and direct loans of not more than 5 percent per annum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Montana:

H. R. 4607. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROWN of Missouri:

H. R. 4608. A bill to amend the provisions of law providing for an emergency feed and seed program to provide for an emergency pasture reseeding program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 4609. A bill to further amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of a portion of the United States military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to the State of New York for use as a maritime school, and for other purposes," approved September 5, 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 4610. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him in traveling to and from work on public conveyances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 4611. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 4612. A bill to provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. HARDEN:

H. R. 4613. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 4614. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain seven units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 4615. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 4616. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 4617. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 4618. A bill to study the use of conservation programs to provide healthful outdoor training for young men and to establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 4619. A bill to amend section 2 (d) of Public Law 38, 81st Congress (act of April 6, 1949); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 4620. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, so as to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. R. 4621. A bill to stimulate industrial development near Indian reservations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 4622. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the third week in April of each year as National My Family Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution to authorize the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to investigate and report on the various factors affecting the prices of standard food products sold to consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a study and inquiry with respect to severance of diplomatic, economic, and other relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Res. 157. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Agriculture to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. Res. 158. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the study and investiga-

tion authorized by House Resolution 123; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Res. 159. Resolution to amend clause 20, rule XI, of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred, as follows:

By Mr. HILL: Memorial of House of Representatives of the 41st General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate therein concurring urging repeal of that section of the Federal laws governing old-age assistance, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to urging repeal of that section of the Federal laws governing old-age assistance, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting favorable consideration of any proposed legislation which deals with the rights of the peoples of Idaho and Wyoming concerning the flow of the interstate streams constituting the headwaters and the headwater tributaries of the Snake River, etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to the National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to condemnation and protest against oppressive usurpation of power by the Supreme Court of the United States, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to passing legislation to modernize the 160-acre limitation now imposed upon farm units in federally financed reclamation projects; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to passing legislation granting to the State of Wyoming all of the land and minerals within the confines of its borders, etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to nonreimbursable costs in water development; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 4623. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Madaline S. January; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 4624. A bill for the relief of William R. Fleetwood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 4625. A bill for the relief of Ethel Winefred (Winifred) Crow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 4626. A bill for the relief of Tai Win Wong (also known as Wong Tai Win); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. R. 4627. A bill for the relief of Enrique R. Godinez, Henriqueta P. Goodinez, and Lydia M. Godinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHENCK:

H. R. 4628. A bill for the relief of Carl R. Marten; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 4629. A bill for the relief of Mirca Bruna Gesiotto Gordon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4630. A bill for the relief of Lo Liang Sun Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4631. A bill for the relief of Kotikala-pudi Kali Venkata Krishna Somayajulu Rao and his wife Charumati Rana Rao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SILER:

H. R. 4632. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Maria Hines (nee Anna Maria Decker); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

81. By Mr. BEAMER: Petition of Anderson Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Anderson, Ind., relative to their Chaplain's Day resolution recognizing the four chaplains who lost

their lives aboard the U. S. S. *Dorchester* which was sunk during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

82. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of Bradford County (Pa.) Farmers' Association urging the Congress of the United States in enacting legislation for the development of electric power facilities on the Niagara River to include a provision requiring that electric cooperatives organized under the Rural Electrification Act be allowed to buy their fair share of this electric energy; to the Committee on Public Works.

83. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions adopted by the 14th Annual Convention of the Utility Co-Workers' Association concerning social security, income tax revision, revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the 7-hour day, 35-hour week; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Outstanding Progress of St. Martin Parish Library in Louisiana Cited

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1957

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in public-library matters, and particularly in a report showing the outstanding results achieved in the St. Martin Parish—County—Library program directed from St. Martinsville, my home town.

Only 2 years old, the St. Martin Parish Library has attracted widespread attention and has served as a model and inspiration to all who are connected with the public-library movement. The citizens of St. Martin Parish have shown great interest in the project for which the taxpayers approved funds to provide modern facilities, including four new buildings made ready for use this year.

The report shows that during 1956 the parish library circulated 54,226 books and magazines, borrowed by 4,692 persons, or an average of 2 books for every man, woman, and child in the parish. More than 110,000 books and magazines have been borrowed during the 2 years. Purchase of 2,954 new books brought the library collection to 13,000. Reading certificates were presented to 397 children during the summer reading program, and story hours were held at St. Martinsville and Breaux Bridge. Forty-six films, loaned by the Louisiana State Library, were viewed by 4,318 persons.

Expansion of the library's bookmobile service was a prominent factor during 1956. A new book truck for white citizens was put into use in August, and the number of stops increased to give better and more complete service throughout the parish. Bookmobile service for Negro citizens was inaugurated in the fall, through use of a truck borrowed from the State library pending arrival of a new one for this purpose, expected this month.

In supervising this work, the parish librarian, Miss Hazel G. Sockrider, trav-

eled 3,352 miles during the year, visiting the branch libraries, helping to start new bookmobile stops, addressing various groups, and looking after the other phases of the rapidly developing program.

Heading the St. Martin Parish Library Board of Control is the president, Miss Edith E. Steckler, of St. Martinsville, who received the Modisette award for trustees, given for the second time by the Louisiana Library Association in March of 1956. Other members of the board are Mr. Paul Angelle, Jr., of Cecilia, who is president of the St. Martin Police Jury, governing body of the parish; Mrs. James Guirard, Cathoula; Mr. Grover Rees, Breaux Bridge; Mr. Mitchell Talley, St. Martinsville; and Mrs. Claude Carriere, of Cecilia.

Lithuanian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1957

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, as we pause to celebrate the anniversary of Lithuania's independence, we should take special cognizance of the continuing fight being waged by peoples behind the Iron Curtain against the Communists. The people of Lithuania have never accepted the rule of their Red masters and I predict the day will come when these fine people will be free again.

The recent uprisings in Hungary and Poland prove that America has millions of friends behind the Iron Curtain including the vast majority of the people of Lithuania. I join with my colleagues in sending special greetings to the Americans of Lithuanian descent and to their brothers who still live in the shadow of the Kremlin. We must do everything possible to keep their hopes alive and to encourage the early arrival of that great day when we will again have an independent and free Lithuania.

Thanks for the Tip

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 7, 1957

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include some four paragraphs from the front page of the Washington Post of the date of February 6 which tells about King Saud tipping the waitresses at a luncheon \$500 on a \$750 check.

KING SAUD TIPS WITH WRIST WATCHES AND OTHER NOT-SO-TRINKETY TRINKETS

If you've been tipping your favorite waitresses with cheap little alarm clocks, be advised that King Saud has been beating your time all over town.

He leaves gold wrist watches and cash tips on a scale that figures out roughly to 66 percent of the tab.

Most spectacular demonstration of the royal visitor's largess occurred at Normandy Farms, a Potomac (Md.) restaurant to which Saud repaired for lunch Monday afternoon.

His bill for the rather elaborate menu indulged by his party of 50 ran to something like \$750. By way of expressing his satisfaction with the meal they helped arrange for him, Saud presented his chief waitress, Irene Watts, and Manager Lucien Bedourat with wrist watches. Then he left about \$500 in cash to be prorated among the establishment's fifty-odd employees.

This is the same King Saud to whom the Secretary of State proposes to give \$60 million of the taxpayers' money to help tide him over since his annual income from oil royalties of \$360 million, which he spends upon himself and his family, is insufficient to do it. Last Wednesday evening the President entertained the King and 16 members of his family at a state dinner.

Included among the out-of-town guests were the following: Stephen D. Bechtel, president and chairman of Bechtel Co., of San Francisco; Fred A. Davies, president and board chairman of the Arabian-American Oil Co., of New York; William T. Faricy, president of the American Railroad Association; Ralph G. Follis, president and board chairman of Standard Oil, California, and Brewster